

USSR/Microbiology - Microorganisms
Animals.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 12, 1958, 52829

Author : Zverev, P.I.

Inst : Dagestan Agricultural Institute.

Title : Effect of Asbestos Sterilizing Filters on the Activity
of Biopreparations Filtered Through Them.

Orig Pub : Tr. Dagestansk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1956, 8, 144-146.

Abstract : Typhoid and paratyphoid agglutinating sera were filtered
through a small asbestos filter; their titer was determi-
ned before the beginning of the experiment and every 10
minutes thereafter. In the first portions of the filtra-
te the titer fell 2 to 3 times and only on the 3rd-5th
test was the initial titer obtained. Bacteriophage of S.
abortus equi was filtered through a similar filter and its

Card 1/2

ZVEREV, P.M.; KHECHINASHVILI, G.G.; CHAYKOVSKAYA, A.L.

New method of pneumoelectric digital plethysmography with a
calibration of impulses. Sbor.nauch.trud.Kaf.akush. 1 gin.
1 IMI no.2:347-353'61. (MIRA 16:7)
(PLETHYSMOGRAPHY)

ZVEREV P. N.

FIB

lt/ncthl

USSR/Engineering (Contd)
Service time of the newly constructed armor plate
is about 7,000 hours.

May 49

44/49741

To increase service time of newly constructed armor plate, it was necessary to increase abrasive-resistant material. This armor plate is used on mills 287/510 and 287/470 (Soviet construction) which are employed in pulverizing Moscow coals.

"Elek Stants" No 5

The Performance of Armor Plate Used in Ball-Tube Mills, "P. N. Zverev, Eng'r, 2 pp

USSR/Engineering
Coal, Pulverized
Armor Plate

May 49

ZVEREV, P.N.

Increase in the efficiency of industrial electric power plants.
Prom. energ. 15 no.8:5-6 Ag '60. (MIRA 15:1)
(Electric power plants)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710008-2
CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710008-2"

ZVEREV, P.N., inzh.-polkovnik

War years of "Artilleriiskii zhurnal." Artill. zhur. no.5:16-20
My '58.

(MIRA 11:6)

(Artillery--Periodicals)

ZVEREV, P.N., inzh.

Use of the heat of air compressed by compressors. Prom. energ.
19 no.8:13-14 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002
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CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710008-2
CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710008-2"

Accounting for the gas consumption of industrial plants. Prom. energ.
20 no.10:27-28 0 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

AUTHOR: Zverev, S.

4-58-6-29/37

TITLE:

Underground Fertilization (Podzemnoye udobreniye)

PERIODICAL:

Znaniye - sila, 1958, Nr 6, p 44 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The co-workers of the Kishinevskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (Kishinev Agricultural Institute) have been investigating for several years the possibilities of underground irrigation, heating and fertilization of sugar-beets, vineyards and gardens by means of underground pipes.

1. Irrigation systems--Applications
2. Agriculture--USSR

Card 1/1

~~MAZAR~~
EVEREV, S.

Mechanized loading and unloading at grain procurement stations in
Krasnodar Territory. Muk.-elev.prom. 21 no.12:23-26 D '55.

(MIRA 9:4)

1. Krasnodarskaya kenters Zagetserne.

(Krasnodar Territory--Grain-handling machinery)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002
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CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710008-2
CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710008-2"

VERY, S.

Second youth for gears. Znan.sila 34 no.2:26 7 '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Gearing)

Device for separating shelled grains in moving ear corn. Muk.-elev.
prom 22 no.9:29-30 S '56. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Krasnodarskaya krayevaya kontora Zagotzerno.
(Corn handling machinery)

ZVEREV, S.

Suggestions made by efficient workers of grain procurement points
of Krasnodar Territory. Muk.-elev.prom.22 no.2:25-26 F '56.

(MIRA 9:6)

1. Krasnodarskaya kontora Zagotzerno.
(Krasnodar territory--Granaries--Equipment and supplies)

Descendants of famous flower pots. Znan.sila 34 no.1:30
Ja '59. (Reinforced concrete) (MIRA 12:2)

~~ZVEREV, S.~~ inzhener.

Storages with slanting floors. Muk.-elev.prom.22 no.3:22 Mr '56.
(MIRA 9:7)

1.Krasnodarskaya kontora Zagotzerno.
(Granaries) (Floors)

ZVEREV, S., inshener.

Efficiency promoters' suggestions which have been put into effect
at grain receiving points of Krasnodar Territory. Muk.-elev. prom.
23 no.4:25-26 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:5)

1. Krasnodarskaya krayevaya kontora Rosglavzerno.
(Grain--Drying)

ZVEREV, S.

Suggestions of innovators put into effect in the mechanization of loading and unloading operations. Muk.-elev.prom. 21 no.10:26-27 0 '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Krasnodarskaya krayevaya kontera Zagotserne.
(Loading and unloading) (Grain--Transportation)

ZVEREV, S.

Movable bin for corn. Muk.-elev.prom. 22 no.4:28 Ap '56.

(MIRA 9:8)

1. Krasnodarskaya kontora Zagotzerno.
(Bins) (Corn (Maize))--Storage)

AS 109, G.; IZMAYLOV, Ya.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; NEMCHENKO, G.; ZVEREV, S.

Brief news report. Znan.sila 33 no.12:12-13 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Technology)

AUTHOR: Zverev, S.

SOV/4-59-1-18/42

TITLE: The Descendants of a Noted Barrel (Potomki znamenitoy boohki)

PERIODICAL: Znaniye - sila, 1959, Nr 1, p 30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Reinforced concrete has become today's principal building material. To many specialists it was a surprise, when at the Conference of Architects and Engineers which took place in the Leningradskiy filial Akademii Stroitel'stva i Arkhitektury SSSR (Leningrad Branch of the USSR Academy of Building and Architecture) it was stated that reinforced concrete is not the ideal combination of metal and concrete. "Armocement" (armotsement) - a thick steel netting poured over with concrete - was indicated as a far better material. The Kolkhoz Market Hall in Leningrad was covered with an arched roof of armocement, the span being 15 m and the thickness of the roof only 2 cm.

Card 1/1

27815, S.

New type of laboratory at the elevator. Muk.-elev.pron. 20 no.8:
22 Ag '54. (MLEA 7:9)
(Grain elevators)

ZVEREV, S.A., inzh.; YAROSHENKO, D.G., inzh.

Study of the functioning of keramzit-reinforced concrete roof
beams. Bet. i zhel.-bet. no.9:422-425 S '61. (MINA 14:10)
(Volga Hydroelectric Power Station (22nd Congress of the CPSU)--
Beams and girders) (Lightweight concrete)

IVANOV-DYATLOV, Ivan Gavrilovich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; AGEYEV,
Dmitriy Nikolayevich; ZVEREV, Sergey Aleksandrovich;
KONOVANOV, Stepan Vasil'yevich; KURASOVA, Galina Panteleymonovna;
POCHTOVIK, Gennadiy Yakovlevich; RADKEVICH, Boris Leonardovich;
SHCHEKANENKO, Rostislav Arkad'yevich; GORLOVA, N.B., red.;
BODANOVA, A.P., tekhn. red.

[Using claydite concrete in road and bridge construction] Pri-
menenie keramzitobetona v dorozhno-mostovom stroitel'stve. [By]
I.G.Ivanov-Diatlov i dr. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1963. 271 p.
(MIRA 16:12)

(Lightweight concrete) (Bridges, Concrete)
(Pavements, Concrete)

IVANOV-DYATLOV, I.B., prof.; ZVEREV, S.A., inzh.; BYCHENKOV, Yu.D., inzh.;
DELLOS, K.P., inzh.

Prestressed reinforced keramzit concrete bridge. Avt. dor. 24 no.3:
12-15 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Bridge construction) (Lightweight concrete)

ZVEREV, Aleksandr Yevgen'yevich; KURGANOV, Viktor Dmitriyevich;
ZVEREV, S.A., dots., red.

[Electron-tube and transistor pulse signal amplifiers; a
textbook] Elektronnye i poluprovodnikovye usiliteli im-
pul'snykh signalov; uchebnoe posobie. Moskva, Mosk.
aviatsionnyi tekhnologicheskii in-t, 1965. 219 p.
(MIRA 18:11)

ZVEREV, S.A.

Use of flasks in bottling standard sera. Probl. gamat. i perel.
krovi 10 no.1:54-55 Ja '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. 3-ya Leningradskaya gorodskaya stantsiya perelivaniya krovi.

GRISHIN, I.I., inzh.; ZVEREV, S.I., inzh.

Increasing the productivity of the D-159 bulldozer. Mekh. stroi.
21 no.1:7-9 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:4)

15-67-5-6815D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5,
p 157 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Zverev, S. M.

TITLE: Improvement of Apparatus and Methods Used in Marine
Seismic Explorations (Usovershenstvovaniye apparatury i
metodiki morskoy seysmicheskoy razvedki)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for
the degree of Candidate of Geological and Mineralogical
Sciences, presented to (no institution given), Moscow,
1954.

ASSOCIATION: (no institution given)

Card 1/1

GALPERIN, E. I., & GORVACHOV, A. V.

ZVEREV, S. M.

"Crustal Structure Researches in the Transition Region from the Asiatic
Continent to the Pacific." (Sub-title- "The Pacific Geologo-Geophysical
Expedition.")

USSR Academy of Sciences, 1957; XII Seismology, No. 1. 31 pp (Russian)
Special Committee for the International Geophysical Year,

GAL'PERIN, Ye.I., GORYACHEV, A.V., ZVEREV, S.N., ZEDENSHIY, Y.V., doktor
fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, otv. red.; SILKIN, B.I., red., izd-va,
RYLINA, Yu.V., tekhn. red.

[Studies on the structure of the Earth's crust in the transition region from the Asiatic continent to the Pacific; work of the Pacific geological and geophysical expedition of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.] Issledovanie zemnoi kory v oblasti perekhoda ot Aziatskogo kontinenta k Tikhomu okeanu; raboty Tikhookeanskoi kompleksnoi geologo-geofizicheskoi ekspeditsii AN SSSR v 1957 g. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR. No. 1. [Twelfth section of the International Geophysical Year program (seismology)] XII razdel programmy MGQ (seismologiya) 1958. 25 p. (MIRA 11:10).
(International Geophysical Year, 1957-1958)
(Seismology--Observations)
(Soviet Far East--Geology)

14(5)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2818

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov
razvedki

Razvedochnaya i promyslovaya geofizika, vyp. 21. (Exploration and Industrial
Geophysics, No. 21) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1958. 112 p. (Series:
Obmen proizvodstvennym opytom) Errata slip inserted. 4,500 copies printed.

Ed.: A. I. Bogdanov; Exec. Ed.: N. P. Dobrynina; Tech. Ed.: I. G. Fedotova.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for geophysical engineering and technical
personnel in the petroleum industry.

COVERAGE: Individual articles of this collection discuss improvements in
methods of interpreting seismic and gravimetric data, testing of seismic
receivers, and the refinement of seismic station amplifiers. A nomogram
is described for the rapid computation of magnetic properties of rock
samples, and a summary is provided of experience in marking oil contacts.

Card 1/4

Exploration and Industrial (Cont.)

SOV/2818

Improved methods and equipment of radioactive methods of surveying boreholes are also discussed. References accompany individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

| | |
|---|----|
| Shablinskiy, G. N. Study of Boundary Velocities in the Basement of the West Siberian Plain | 3 |
| Tal'virskiy, D. B. Peculiarities of Seismic Recording and Time-Distance Curves of Refracted Waves in Cross-Sections of the Downwarped Parts of the Sibirskoye Priural'ye [Siberian Ural] Basement | 8 |
| Zverev, S. M. Seismic Exploration Surveys on West Siberian Rivers | 16 |
| Andreyev, V. A. Approximative Methods of Interpreting Time-Distance Curves of Refracted Waves | 23 |
| Voinov, V. A. Nomogram for the Transformation From Isonormals to Isoverticals | 31 |

Card 2/4

Exploration and Industrial (Cont.)

SOV/2818

| | |
|---|----|
| Urupov, A. K. Corrections for the Effect of Ray Refraction in Determining Velocities by Time-Distance Curves of Refracted Waves | 34 |
| Shlykov, M. O., and V. V. Bogdanov. Improving the Characteristics of an Amplifier of Seismic Station SS-26-51D | 41 |
| Ivanov, M. P. Using a Cathode Oscillograph to Check Seismic Station Receivers | 43 |
| Yezhov, Yu. Ye. Filling a Cistern With the Aid of a Tractor | 49 |
| Khomenyuk, Yu. V. Processing of Oscillograms of Vertical Electrical Soundings by the Three Readings Method | 51 |
| Nikonenko, L. M. Device for Standardizing Electrical Exploration Equipment | 54 |
| Kotlyarevskiy, B. V. Utilizing Vertical Gravity Gradients for Geological Interpretations | 56 |

Card 3/4

Exploration and Industrial (Cont.)

SOV/2818

Avchyan, G. M. Nomograms for Computing M and I_r in Measuring
Magnetic Properties of Rock Samples With the M-2 Magnetometer 68

Faytel'son, A. Sh. Example of Comparing Results of Geophysical
Investigations in the Northern Priural'ye 76

Blankov, Ye. B., A. M. Blyumentsev, and T. N. Blankova. Comparative
Efficiency of Various Radioactive Methods of Determining the
Position of the Water-Oil Contact in Cased Wells 82

Blankov, Ye. B., and T. N. Blankova. Applying the Method of In-
duced Activity in Oil Wells 91

Gorskiy, Ya. Ya. Luminescence Counters and Special Features in Their
Application to Radiometric Equipment 101

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Card 4/4

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1-7-59

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

1031

Prikladnaya geofizika; sbornik statey, vyp. 19 (Applied Geophysics; Collection of Articles, Nr. 19) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1958.
253 p. 3,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki

Ed. Bogdanov, A.I.; Executive Ed.: Dobrynina, N.P.; Tech. Ed.: Polosina, A.S.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for professional geophysicists engaged in scientific research or working in industrial enterprises.

COVERAGE: The articles are devoted to a discussion of methods of interpreting various types of electrical logs, methods of determining the porosity, permeability, and specific surface characteristics

Card 1/4

Applied Geophysics (Cont.)

1031

of water bearing rocks, and methods of determining the physical properties of sediments and the characteristics of various physical parameters. A description of piezoelectric pressure recorders used in seismic exploration is also given. The articles are accompanied by graphs, tables, and bibliographic references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

| | |
|--|----|
| Rudakovskiy, G.I., Zverev, S.M. Piezo-crystalline Pressure Recorders in [Off-Shore] Seismic Exploration | 3 |
| Al'pin, L.M. Transformation of Electro-logging Curves | 23 |
| Zavadskaya, T.N. Notes on the Transformation of Electro-logging Curves | 47 |
| Berdichevskiy, M.N., Zagarmistr, A.M. Problems in Interpreting Multi-Stage Electrical Logs with Dipole Installations | 57 |

Card 2/4

Applied Geophysics (Cont.) 1031

Faradzhev, A.S. Investigating the Effects of Non-horizontal Plane
Boundaries on Electro-logs 109

Shapiro, D.A. Discussion of Theoretical Problems on Diffusion-
adsorption Potentials (Diaphragms) in Boreholes 129

Morozov, G.S. Methods of Determining Porosity, Permeability and
Specific Resistivity per Unit Area of Water Conducting Surfaces
from Electro-log Data 170

Keyvsar, Z.I. Relationship Between Relative Resistivity, Porosity,
Permeability and Specific Surface 186

Avchyan, G.M. Determining Magnetic Susceptibility with Dolginov's
Astatic Magnetometer 195

Kalinina, R.V. The Correlation Between the Velocity of Propaga-
tion of Elastic Waves and the Relative Elastic Constants of Rocks 216

Card 3/4

Applied Geophysics (Cont.) 1031

Filippov, Ye.M. Investigation of the Diffused Spectrum of Gamma Radiation in Rocks of Different Mineralogical Composition and Densities 230

Veselov, K.Ye. Golomb, V.E., Kalisheva, L.V., Kudymov, B.Ya., Lozinskaya, A.I. Review of P.I. Lukavchenko's "Gravimetric Exploration for Oil and Gas" 245

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710008-2
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710008-2"
KOSMINSKAYA, I. P., MICHOTA, G. G., GALPERIN, E. I., ZAYONCHKOVSKIY, M. A.,
KOSMINSKAYA, I. P., MICHOTA, G. G.

"Deep Seismic Sounding in the Zone of Transition Between the Asiatic
Continent and the Pacific Ocean."

Paper Presented at CSAGI Meeting, 30 Jul - 9 Aug 58, Moscow
Available in Library

ZVEREV, S.M.

Seismic observations of West Siberian rivers. Received. 1 prom.
geofiz. no.21:16-23 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Siberia, Western--Prospecting--Geophysical methods)
(Seismic waves)

SOV/49-59-4-7/20

AUTHOR: Zverev, S. M.

TITLE: The Application of Sound Recordings for Determination of Distances in Seismic Soundings in the Sea (Ispol'zovaniye zapisov zvuka dlya opredeleniya rasstoyaniy pri rabotakh po glubinnomu seysmicheskomu zondirovaniyu na more)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1959, Nr 4, pp 560-569 and 2 plates (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Two methods of exact determination of distance from the recordings of sound waves are described. One of the methods is based on the first recording of the sound wave and on its velocity in water in relation to the depth and profile of the sea-bed. The accuracy obtained in using this method was 0.4%. The second method is based on the recordings of the first group of sound waves. The accuracy in this case was 0.7%. The results of experiments are illustrated in Figs 1 to 10 and in the table on p 568. Figs 1 and 2 show photographs of the seismograms. Fig 1a illustrates the succession of entrance waves at different impulses of sound at various points (shown in 1b) along a profile. Fig 2 illustrates successive seismograms obtained when the distance from the points of detonation was gradually increased. The first entering impulses are framed. The data obtained from the seismograms Figs 1 and 2

Card 1/3

SOV/49-59-4-7/20

The Application of Sound Recordings for Determination of Distances in Seismic Soundings in the Sea

are tabulated in the table on p 568, where Column 1 gives the seismogram number, Column 2 - time of first entrance, Column 3 - time of group entrance, Column 4 - approximate distance for $V = 1470$, Column 5 - velocity of first entry as in Fig 6, Column 6 - distance calculated from first entry, distance calculated from group recording. Fig 3 represents the sound velocity in relation to the depth of the Pacific near the Kuril Islands. Fig 4 shows the graph of sound velocity V in relation to the various distances found from the impulse of entry (1 - layers of uniform gradient, 2 - lowest layer); Fig 5 - trajectories of sound rays according to their entry: 1 - first arrived, 2 - second, 3 - third, 4 - touching the sea-bed. Fig 6 represents the velocities corresponding to the first entrance of sound waves along the profile 5.8 km deep. Fig 8 gives the time difference of entry of the separate impulses; Fig 9 - amplitude of the first entries from the

Card 2/3

SOV/49-59-4-7/20

The Application of Sound Recordings for Determination of Distances in Seismic Soundings in the Sea

seismogram in Fig 2 and the projectories of the corresponding rise. Fig 10 shows the relationship of the velocity V and the distance from the source of the rays x to the depth H . There are 10 figures, 1 table and 11 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki Zemli (Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute of Physics of the Earth)

SUBMITTED: August 18, 1958.

S/169/61/000/012/001/089
D228/D305

AUTHOR:

Veytsman, P. S., Gal'perin, Ye. I., Zverev,
S. M., Kosminskaya, I. P., and Krakshina, R. M.

TITLE:

Some data on the structure of the crust in the
transitional zone from the Asiatic Continent to
the Pacific Ocean

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 12, 1961,
5, abstract 12A34 (V sb. Geol. rezultaty prikl.
geokhimii i geofiz. Razdel 2. M., Gosgeol-
tekhizdat, 1960, 37-42)

TEXT: Complex geophysical research was carried out on the
structure of the crust in the transitional zone from the Asiatic
Continent to the Pacific Ocean. The complex of methods included
seismic surveying, aeromagnetic surveying, and gravimetry. Geo-
logic investigations were also made in coastal districts. It
was possible from the processing of preliminary data to expose

Card 1/2

Some data on...

S/169/61/000/012/001/089
D228/D305

3 main types of crustal structure: continental, oceanic, and intermediate. A schematic zoning of the study region was made from the crustal types, and transitional areas from one type to another were distinguished. The transitional region from a continental- to an oceanic-type of crust in the vicinity of the Kuriles Depression, where both the thinning-out of the supra-basaltic stratum and the rise of the surface of the basalt layer and the Mohorovicic surface are observed, is especially noted.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

ZVEREV, S.M.

Seismograms of water waves near the shadow zone cast by the ocean
bottom. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.8:1173-1186 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki Zemli.
(Pacific Ocean—Seismometry)

ZVEREV, S.M.; KOVYLIN, V.M.; UDINTSEV, G.B.

Recent data on the tectonics of the northwestern submarine elevation
of the Pacific Ocean. Dokl. AN SSSR 135 no.6:1461-1464 D '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR i Institut fiziki Zemli
Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.S.Shatskim.
(Pacific Ocean--Submarine geology)

S/O11/61/000/001/001/CO1
A054/A133

AUTHORS: Veytsman, P.S.; Gal'perin, Ye.I.; Zverev, S.M.; Kosminskaya, I. P.; Krakshina, R.M.; Mikhota, G.G. and Tulina, Yu.V.

TITLE: Some results of studying the Earth's crust in the area of the Kuril Island arc and the adjoining areas of the Pacific Ocean based on deep seismic sounding data

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, SSSR. Seriya geologicheskaya, no.1, 1961, 81 - 86

TEXT: In 1957-58, Soviet geologists surveyed by deep seismic sounding the geology of the region between the Asiatic continent and the Pacific, the area of the Kuril Island arc and surrounding parts of the Pacific. These latter regions are particularly interesting, because in a rather narrow (300 - 400 km) zone the Earth's crust here shows great variations which can be classified in three main groups: 1) continental type crust, consisting of an upper sedimentary and two lower: a granite and a basalt layer. This zone is 20-30 km thick, the average velocity of longitudinal waves in this zone is not more than 6 km/sec. 2) The oceanic part of the crust consists of a thin sedimentary less than 1 km thick and

Card 1/4

S/011/61/000/001/001/001
A054/A133 ✓

Some results of studying the Earth's crust ...

a 5 - 10 km thick basalt layer. The wave velocity in this zone (outside the sedimentary layer) is about 7 km/sec. 3) The intermediate zone has an intermediate character both as regards thickness and structure of its layers (in general the sedimentary-basalt structure prevails). The classification into these three groups was based on the time-distance curves of primary waves and the ratio of average speed v to depth h . The geological map of the surveyed area shows that the intricate alternation of these three types of crust-structure cannot be observed in the direction from the island to the ocean only but also along the entire area, from the Hokkaido Island to the Peninsula of Kamchatka. The most intricate crust-structure is found in the area between the island arc and the Kurile-Kamchatka deep trench. According to the crust-structure this area can also be divided into three parts: a) its northern part shows a continental, b) its southern part partly a continental, partly an intermediate character, while c) the central part also consists of two structures: one of an intermediate and one of an oceanic character and seems to be the continuation of the deep-water area of the Okhot Sea. In order to establish the changes in propagation velocity in the transition zone of one typical area of the crust into another, the average \bar{V} -values have been determined at a height of 7 km from the bottom. The comparison of the velocity curves with the relief of the bottom revealed a strict regularity in the relations: the oceanic

Card 2/4

Some results of studying the Earth's crust ...

S/011/61/000/001/001/001
A054/A133

plateau corresponds to the highest average values of V , which drop sharply in the direction from the oceanic plateau to the tabular zone, in northern and southern direction as well, in the area of the eastern slope of the deep trench. The lower values of V in the tabular zone are connected with thick sedimentary layers, (near Kamohatka). The areas close to the central and the southern part of the arc display high V values and the high \bar{V} -values for the oceanic plateau show a stable character (about 7 km/sec). Between the island arc and the deep trench however, there are also extensive low-water areas. When comparing the bathymetric data referring to this area and the structure of the crust it can be established that the low-water areas of the Pacific at the northern and southern regions of the arc correspond to the continental type of the crust, whereas the deep-water areas of the central part of the island arc correspond to the intermediate type of the Earth's crust. The same regularity is also observed for the western coast of the island arc. Gravimetric data show that in regions of the continental type crust structure the anomalies of the gravity force display low values as compared with those registered for the ocean, while in the zones of intermediate crust structure the anomalies also have medium values between oceanic and continental anomalies. The boundaries between the zones of various Δg values correspond roughly to the boundaries between the zones of various crust-

Card 3/4

Some results of studying the Earth's crust ...

S/011/61/000/001/001/001
A054/A133

structures. The most intense volcanic activity for the past 200 years was recorded for the central part of the arc, with an intermediate crust-structure, while the highest seismic activity was observed in areas with a continental type structure of the core. In the Kuril arc remarkable and intensive recent movements have been observed, according to which the area can again be divided into three parts: in the northern and southern parts a remarkable up-lift is established, whereas the central part - bordered by the Bussol' and Kruzenshtern straits has subsided. There are 4 figures and 9 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Geophysics, AN USSR, Moscow)

[illegible]

S/011/61/000/002/001,001
A051/A129

AUTHOR: Zverev, S. M.

TITLE: On the structure of the sedimentary mass in certain sections of the Pacific Ocean according to seismic reflected wave data

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya Geologicheskaya, no. 2, 1961, 80 - 86

TEXT: The Institut fiziki Zemli (Institute of the Physics of the Earth) of the USSR AS conducted a study in 1957 - 1958 on deep seismic sounding in the earth's crust of the north-western section of the Pacific Ocean and adjoining water areas. The main method of investigation was primarily based on observing seismic waves from the deep-lying interfaces of the earth's crust to the surface. Data were obtained on the structure of the upper thickness of oceanic sediments. Investigations were carried out simultaneously of the vertical reflections from the ocean bed surface and interfaces in the sediments, using two major methods: Reflections were registered by one channel in the exploding of high charges mounted on a moving ship. The experiments showed that the reflections were registered favorably at frequencies of 50 - 70 cycles (Fig. 1). A multi-channel floating

Card 1/ 11

On the structure of the sedimentary mass in certain ...

S/011/61/000/002/001/001
A051/A129 ✓

set-up was used during brief stops of the vessel, similar to that used in marine seismic explorations of petroleum. It was found that the multi-channel set-up was more effective and sensitive than the single-channel apparatus. The multi-channel set-up was used to register the reflections from the interfaces in sediments both in the region of the ocean floor as well as in the deep depression and various parts of the shelf. It is pointed out that the vertical reflection cuts obtained by observations may be distorted by phenomena of multiple reflection of waves in layers by interference of waves, the length of which is the same as the layer thickness. The observations of the vertical reflections were conducted at all depths of the deep seismic sounding carried out in 1958 and the obtained data for the Pacific Ocean near Kamchatka and Komandorskiy Islands are submitted. The present article deals with the layers of sedimentation thickness expressed in time of the vertical reflection rather than layer strength. Recordings of multiple reflections of waves in the water depth obtained on the seismograms were used to evaluate the rate values in the sedimentations as well as the reflection coefficients of various multiplicity. Favorable coincidence of experimental data with the corresponding theoretical values (Fig. 6) lead to the conclusion that the rate value 1.89 - 1.91 km/sec was the rate of the transverse waves, and in deeper layers of the sediments the rate value of the longitudinal waves was about 3.2 - 3.5 km/

Card 2/11

S/011/61/000/002/001/001
A051/A129

On the structure of the sedimentary mass in certain ...

/sec. The following average values of the reflection coefficients were obtained from the ratio of the amplitudes of the 1st and 2nd order vertical reflections: for the floor surface -0.17, for a sharper interface -0.58, for the deepest reflecting surface -0.34. Estimations of the vertical reflection coefficient using Raleigh's formulae showed that the following rates V and densities ρ in the sedimentation layers correspond favorably with the above-given data: a) ocean bed sediments (not compressed): $V = 1.65$ km/sec, $\rho = 1.35$ g/cm³; b) deeper sediments (compressed): $V = 3.5$ km/sec, $\rho = 2.5$ g/cm³, c) sole of the sediments (crystalline ores): $V = 6.4$ km/sec, $\rho = 2.80$ g/cm³. It is further seen that in all three profiles investigated the nature of the sediments change abruptly when passing through the deep-lying depression. At the No. 9 profile, passing in the southeastern section from the southern edge of the Kamchatka Peninsula and on the western slope of the deep-water depression, there are three main reflecting horizons with intervals of time Δt between the first and last reflections = 0.2 - 0.4 sec (Fig. 3). The No. 7 profile layer is similar to that of 9 (Fig. 4). The author draws the following conclusions from the data obtained: 1) the deep-water depression separates the horizontal-laminar, comparatively slow-changing sedimentation layer of the ocean bed from the complex layer of the shelf sediments. The thickness of the sedimentation ores of the ocean bed changes slowly with an

Card 3/11

On the structure of the sedimentary mass in certain ...

S/011/61/000/002/001/001
A051/A129

increase in its distance from the deep-water depression; 2) the surface of the
ores covering the sedimentation layer of the ocean within the borders of the
regional embankment of the Kurilo-Kamchatka deep-water depression has a complex
surface. With an increase in the distance from the depression the surface of the
sole becomes more calm. At distances of 150 - 250 km from the axis of the de-
pression, high fault throws are noted, cutting all the sedimentation layers and
are expressed in the floor contour. These faults are considered to be the results
of comparatively recent tectonic movements, occurring at the edge of the ocean bed
in the Kurilo-Kamchatka deep-water depression. The thickness of the sedimentations
within the limits of the regional embankment of the Pacific Ocean at the Aleutes
deep-water depression is two to three times greater than the sedimentations of the
ocean bed near the Kurilo-Kamchatka depression. This indicates that the conditions
are quite adverse for sediment accumulation in the outer sections of these two
regions. There are 6 figures and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR, Moskva (The Institute of the Physics
of the Earth of the USSR AS, Moscow)

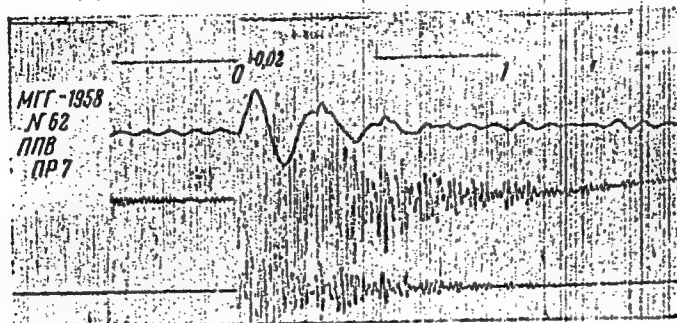
Card 4/11

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A051/A129

On the structure of the sedimentary mass in certain ...

Figure 1: Records of waves reflected from the surface of the floor (A) and the interfaces of the sediments (1,2,3) obtained on a moving vessel, 3 and 4 - upper tracks signal recording at various amplifications

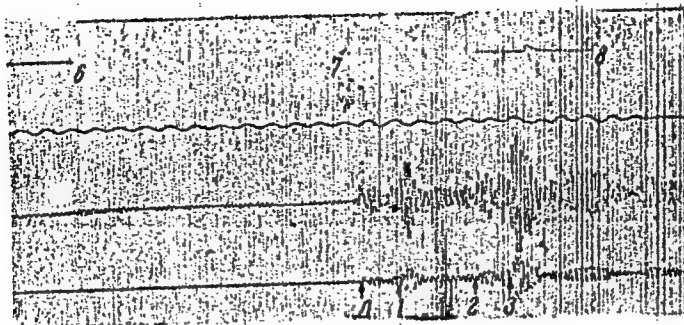


Card 5/11

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A051/A129

On the structure of the sedimentary mass in certain ...

Figure 1 continued:

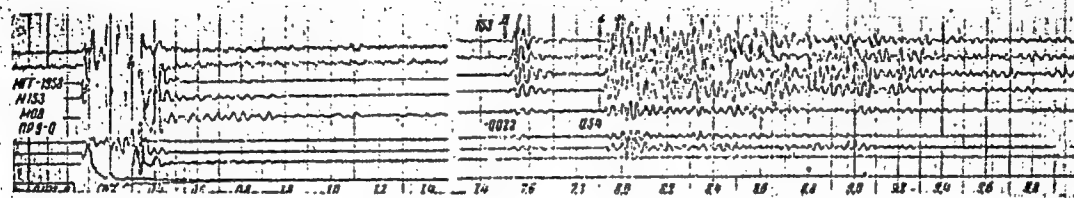


Card 6/11

S/011/61/000/002/001/001
A051/A129

On the structure of the sedimentary mass in certain ...

Figure 2: Recording of the reflections from the floor surface (Δ) and the interfaces in sediments (1,2,3) obtained with the aid of a multi-channel set-up.
Route 1-5 above- recording of various hydrophones of the multi-channel set-up.
At 6 - 8 routes-recording of the 1st, 3d and 5th hydrophones with a lowered sensitivity.

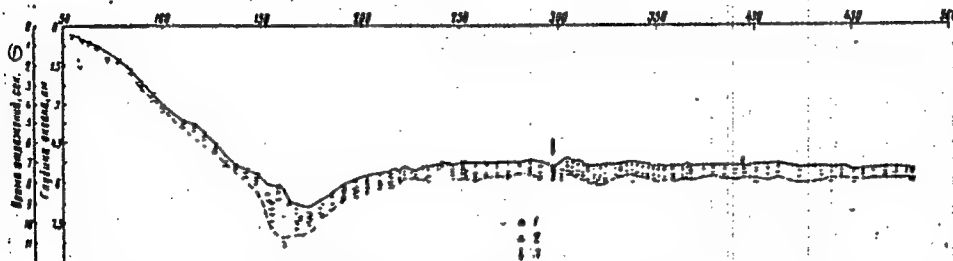


Card 7/.11

On the structure of the sedimentary mass in certain ...

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A051/A129

Figure 3: 1-time of reflection, sec. Times of vertical reflection at profile 9, transgressing the Kurilo-Kamchatka Deep-Water Depression from the southern end of the Kamchatka peninsula. 1 - times obtained in observing the reflections on a moving ship, 2 by multi-channel set-up, 3 - places on the profile with sharp change of the time of reflection from the bottom and interfaces in the sediments



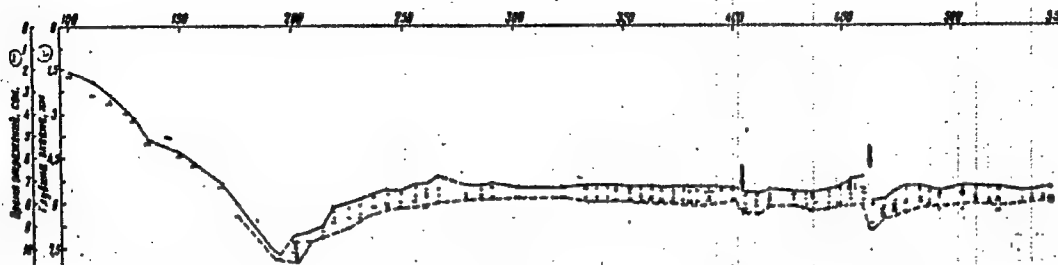
Фиг. 3. Время прихода вертикальных отражений на профиле 9, пересекающем Курило-Камчатскую глубоководную впадину от южного окончания полуострова Камчатка.

1 — времена, полученные при наблюдении отражений на движущемся корабле, 2 — времена, полученные с помощью многоканальной установки, 3 — места на профиле с резким изменением времени прихода отражений от дна и границ в осадках

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A051/A129

On the structure of the sedimentary mass in certain ...

Figure 4: 1 - times of reflections, sec, 2 - ocean depth, km. Times of the vertical reflection on profile 7, transgressing the Kurilo-Kamchatka Deep-Water Depression from the region of Petropavlovsk on Kamchatka. Symbols of Figure 3



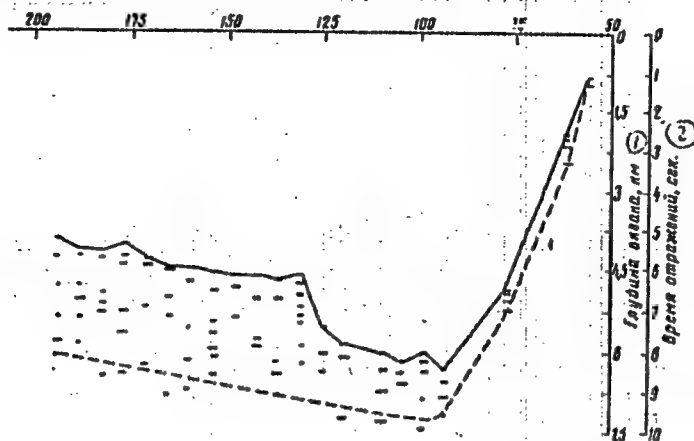
Фиг. 4. Времена прихода вертикальных отражений на профиле 7, пересекающем Курило-Камчатскую глубоководную впадину от района г. Петропавловск на Камчатке.
Обобщенная кр. фиг. 3

Card 9/11

S/011/61/000/002/001/001
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On the structure of the sedimentary mass in certain ...

Figure 5: 1 - ocean depth, km, 2 - time of reflection, sec. Times of the vertical reflections on profile 8, transgressing the Aleutes Deep-Water Depression from the Komandorskiy Islands.



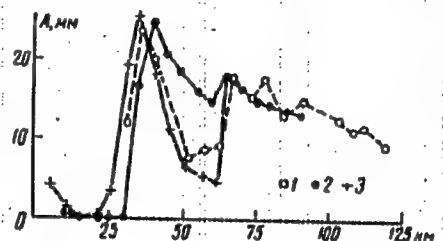
Card 10/11

On the structure of the sedimentary mass in certain ...

S/011/61/000/002/001/001
A051/A129

Figure 6: Comparison of experimental and calculated amplitude graphs for three-fold reflected water waves in the ocean for determining the rates in the sediments

1-experimental data, 2 - calculated data for the first critical angle, (second maximum of the graph corresponds to the value of the rate in the floor layer of about 1.65 km/sec, the first maximum-to the value of the rate of the longitudinal waves in a deeper layer of sediments of about 1.90 km/sec), 3 - calculated data for the second critical angle (first maximum corresponds to the rate of the transverse waves in a deep layer of sediments of about 1.90 km/sec).



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D242/D301

AUTHORS:

Aver'yanov, A. G., Veytsman, P. S., Gal'perin, Ye. I.,
Zverev, S. M., Zayonchkovskiy, M. A., Kosminskaya,
I. P., Krakshina, R. M., Mikhota, G. G., and Tulina,
Yu. V.

TITLE:

Deep seismic sounding in the transitional zone between
the continent of Asia and the Pacific Ocean during
the International Geophysical Year

PERIODICAL:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Seriya geofizicheskaya.
Izvestiya, no 2, 1961, 169-184

TEXT:

As part of the IGY program scientists of the Institut
fiziki zemli AN SSSR (Institute of Physics of the Earth AS USSR),
the Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofiziki
Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR (All-Union Scientific-
Research of the Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources of the
USSR) and other organizations investigated the crustal structure
of the Okhotsk Sea by means of deep seismic sounding. The area

Card 1/11

X

22421

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D242/D301

Deep seismic sounding...

was chosen since very little is known of the nature of the crust in such transitional zones between continents and oceans. It is separated from the Pacific by the Kurile Island Arc which is bordered by a deep ocean containing seismologically active zones with deep foci and large positive gravity anomalies. The main observations were undertaken along profiles with lengths of about 8000 km, orientated transversely to the supposed structures of the study area, as described by Ye. I. Gal'perin, A. V. Goryachev and S. M. Zverev (Ref. 1: Issledovaniye zemnoy kory v oblasti perekhoda ot Aziatskogo kontinenta k Tikhomu okeany (Investigation of the Crust in the Area of Transition between the Continent of Asia and the Pacific Ocean) Sb. XII razdel programmy MGG (seysmologiya), No. 1. Izd. AN SSSR, 1958) and by V. G. Vasil'yev et al (Ref. 2: Issledovaniye zemnoy kory v oblasti perekhoda ot Aziatskogo kontinenta k Tikhomu okeany (Investigation of the Crust in the Area of Transition between the Continent of Asia and the Pacific Ocean) Sb. "Seysmicheskiye issledovaniya v period MGG"


Card 2/11

22/83

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D242/D301

Deep seismic sounding...

No. 4, Izd. AN SSSR, 1960). The area near Iturup Island was also investigated on a special grid. The data was collected by the method of movable explosion points with single-point recording at fixed stations; the details are given by Ye. I. Gal'perin and I. P. Kosminskaya (Ref. 3: Osobennosti metodiki glubinnogo seysmicheskogo zondirovaniya na more (Features of the Method of Deep Seismic Sounding at Sea) Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. geofiz., No. 7, 1958). Use was also made of the results of experiments conducted by G. A. Gamburtsev (Ref. 6: O glubinnom seysmicheskom zondirovanii zemnoy kory i nekotorykh drugikh prilozheniyakh metodom vysokochuvstvitel'noy zapisi seysmicheskikh kolebaniy (The Deep Seismic Sounding of the Crust and some other Applications by the Method of Highly Sensitive Recording of Seismic Oscillations) Izbr. tr., Izd. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1960) and P. S. Veytsman (Ref. 7: O rezultatakh rabot po glubinnomu seysmicheskomu zondirovaniyu zemnoy kory v odnom iz gornykh rayonov Sredney Azii (Results of the Deep Seismic Sounding of the Crust in a Mountainous District of Central



Card 3/11

22423

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Deep seismic sounding...

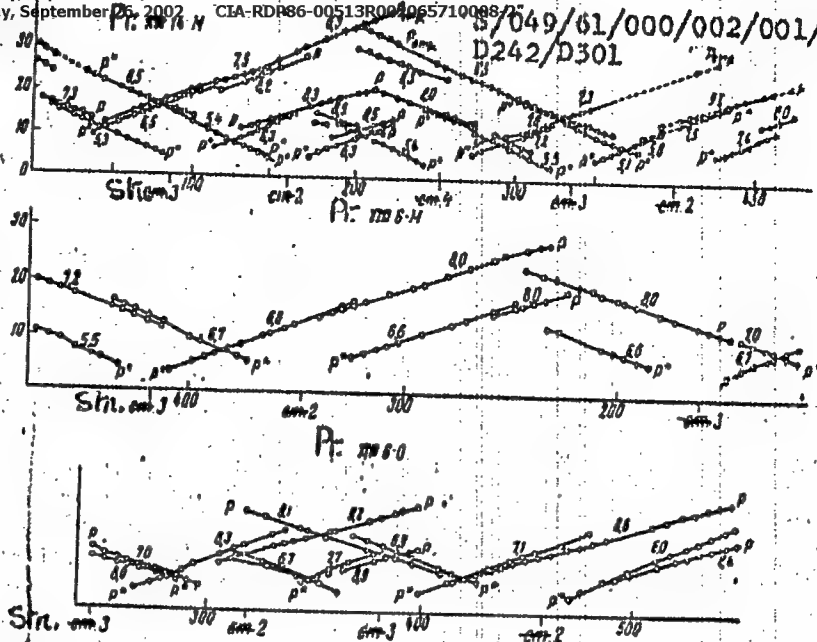
Asia) Stud. Geophys. et Geodaet., No. 2, 1958) in continental areas of the Soviet Union. In contrast to foreign practice, it was possible by employing several recording stations on the line of observation to obtain the types of time-travel curves shown in Fig. 2 during a single boat journey. Wave recordings were also made on the explosion vessel. The bottom of reflections provided information on the depth of water and the structure of bottom sediments in accordance with the procedure mentioned by S. M. Zverev (Ref. 10: O stroenii osadochnoy tolshchi nekotorykh uchastkov Tikhogo okeana po dannym seysmicheskikh otrazhennykh voln (Structure of the Sediment Layer of Certain Parts of the Pacific Ocean from the Data of Reflected Seismic Waves) Izv. AN SSSR, ser. geol., No. 2, 1960). The explosions of charges weighing about 100 kg. were recorded on a low-frequency seismic device with a filtration range of 0.7 - 15 hertz at distances of up to 200 - 250 km on the sea and 100 - 150 km on the ocean. The receivers consisted of hydrophones with cascade intensification.

Card 4/11

S/049/61/000/002/001/012
 D242/D301

Deep seismic sounding...

Fig. 1.
 Examples of
 hodograph
 systems ob-
 tained in the
 Okhotsk Sea
 (14-M, 6-M)
 and Pacific
 Ocean (6-0)



Card 5/11

Фиг. 2. Примеры систем годографов, полученных в Охотском море (14-М, 6-М)
 и Тихом океане (6-0)

S/049/61/000/002/001/012
D242/D301

Deep seismic sounding...

The waves were separated and correlated by recording their intensity simultaneously with the construction of the hodographs which were set out in such a way that the coordinate origin corresponded to the position of the recording station, the time of wave-arrival being plotted over the positions of the explosion sites. Despite the complexity of the recordings, especially in island and littoral areas, several types of waves related to crustal discontinuities, bottom sediments and the water layer were distinguished on the seismograms, including refracted longitudinal waves associated with boundaries in the sediment layer (P_{sed}) and the actual crust (P^0 and P^*) and with the Mohorovicic discontinuity at the base of the crust. Waves of the first type have speeds of 5 km/sec and were observed near the Kuriles and on most sea profiles. The velocities of the P^0 and P^* waves mainly recorded in island areas and near Kamchatka are 6 and 6.5 - 7 km/sec respectively. The leading P waves refracted from the Mohorovicic discontinuity

Card 6/11

22423

S/049/61/000/002/001/012
D242/D301

Deep seismic sounding...

travel at speeds of about 8.5 km/sec. Waves (P_R) reflected from the Mohorovicic and other discontinuities were also noted in addition to the refracted waves, although it was only possible to distinguish them with any clarity in certain regions - mainly the northern and central parts of the Okhotsk Sea, where their amplitude is greater than that of the other wave-types. Analysis of the hodographs discloses the existence of three main wave-types defined by differences in the arrival and transit time of the waves, by the areas where they were recorded and by the presence or absence of the P^0 and P^* groups (Fig. 9). By plotting the values for the relationship of the mean velocity v to the depth h , three types of velocity curves corresponding to continental-, intermediate- and oceanic-type hodographs were also obtained. Continental-type hodographs are characteristic of large areas in the northern and central parts of the Okhotsk Sea and in the northern Kuriles, where work by P. S. Veytsman et al. (Ref. 11: Nekotoryye rezul'taty izucheniya stroyeniya zemnoy kory v oblasti

Card 7/11

22423

S/049/61/000/002/001/012
D242/D301

Deep seismic sounding...

Kuril'skoy ostrovnoy dugi i privileyushchikh uchastkov Tikhogo okeana podannym glubinnogo seysmicheskogo zondirovaniya (Some Results of the Study of Crustal Structure in the Kurile Island Arc and Adjoining Parts of the Pacific Ocean from the Data of Deep Seismic Sounding) Izv. AN SSSR, ser. geol., No. 1, 1961) has already indicated that the crust is of the continental type. In the continental-type hodographs the arrival times of the P₀, P* and P waves are at a maximum, the transit time of the P waves being 18 - 19 sec. There are two forms of hodograph; one represents a three-layer crust (sediments - 'granite' - 'basalt') for the region near Kamchatka and Sakhalin, while the other corresponds to a granite crust (with local basalt layers) in the north of the Okhotsk Sea. According to the velocity-depth curves the continental-type crust, whose thickness throughout the study area may vary from 20 to 30 km, includes thick or thin sedimentary layers. Oceanic-type hodographs cover areas approximately outlined by the 5 km isobath. The arrival time of the P* and P waves

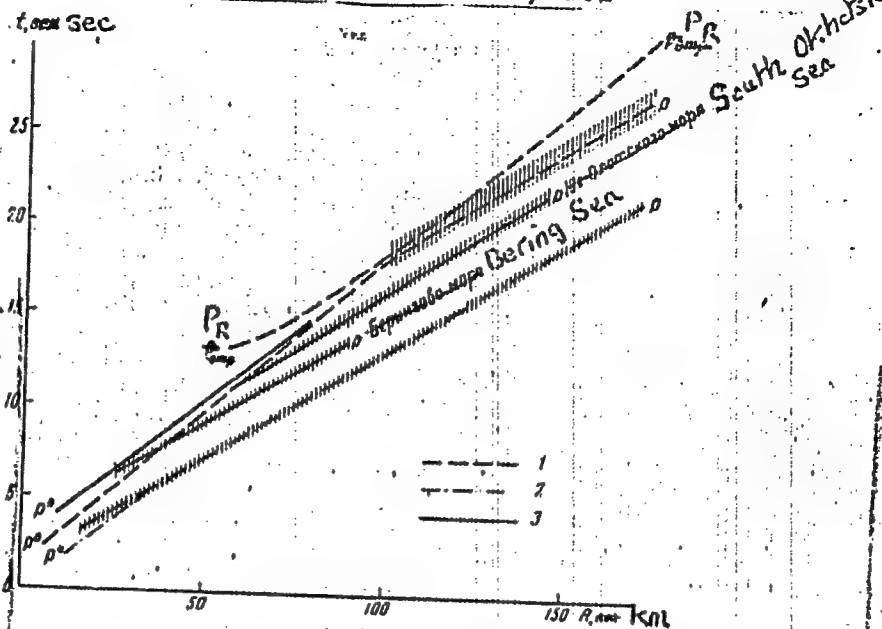
Card 8/11

Deep seismic sounding...

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D242/D301

Fig. 9.
Principal
hodograph
types.
1-continentals
2-oceanic
3-intermediate
striations
denote areas
where there
are different
types of hodo-
graph waves;
Type 3 charac-
terizes hodo-
graphs for the
Bering and
Okhotsk Seas

Card 9/11



22423

S/049/61/000/002/001/012
D242/D301

Deep seismic sounding...

is at a minimum and the transit time for the latter waves is ≤ 14 sec. The presence of a thin basalt crust with a thickness of about 5 - 12 km may be inferred from the observational data. The intermediate-type hodographs are representative of the southern part of the Okhotsk Sea and the neighborhood of the Komandorskiye Islands. They are distinguished by the existence of P* and P waves and by the large area in which waves of the first type were recorded; the transit time of the P waves is 15 - 17 sec. The velocity-depth curves resemble those for the continental-type crust in abyssal parts of the Okhotsk Sea, where the sediment thickness appears to be considerable, and those for the oceanic-type crust in the Bering Sea. The authors conclude by stating that a composite interpretation of the data of deep seismic sounding and of gravimetric, aeromagnetic and geologic observations in this region will be made subsequently which may possibly expose the patterns of development of crustal structure and also clarify the conditions and sequence of transition from one type

Card 10/11

22423

S/049/61/000/002/001/012
D242/D301

Deep seismic sounding...

of crustal structure to another. In addition, they emphasize the desirability of comparing their data with those from other global zones. There are 13 figures and 12 references: 10 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: R. W. Reitt - Seismic-refraction studies of the Pacific Ocean Basin, p. 1. Crustal thickness of the central equatorial Pacific, Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer., 67, No. 12, 1956; M. Talwani, G. H. Sutton and J. L. Worzel - A crustal section across the Puerto Rico Trench, J. Geophys. Res., 64, No. 10, 1959.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, institut fiziki zemli (Institute of Physics of the Earth, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 24, 1960

Card. 11/11

ZVEREV, S.M., red.; MIKHOTA, G.G., red.; POMERANTSEVA, I.V., red.;
MARGOT'YEVA, M.V., red.; Primali uchastiye: YEPINAT'YEVA,
A.M., red.; BERSON, I.S., red.; PARKHOMENKO, I.S., red.;
REYCHERT, L.A., ved. red.; YASHCHURZHINSKAYA, A.B., tekhn. red.

[Deep seismic sounding of the earth's crust in the U.S.S.R.;
collection of reports] Glubinnoe seismicheskoe zondirovanie zem-
noi kory v SSSR; sbornik dokladov. Leningrad, Gostoptekhnizdat,
1962. 494 p. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Soveshchaniye po glubinnomu seysmicheskomu zondirovaniyu zem-
noy kory. 1st, Moscow, 1960. 2. Institut fiziki Zemli Akademii
nauk SSSR (for Yepinat'yeva, Berzon, Parkhomenko).
(Earth—Surface) (Seismology)

ZVEREV, S.N.

Frequency characteristics of explosions during deep seismic
sounding in a deep sea. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.3:359-367
Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. AN SSSR, Institut fiziki Zemli.
(Seismic prospecting)

ZVEREV, Sergey Mitrofanovich; TATARINOVA, Ye.I., red.

[Seismic investigations in the sea] Seismicheskie issle-
dovaniia na more. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1964.
186 p. (MIRA 18:1)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710008-2
CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710008-2"

GAYNANOV, A.G.; TULINA, Yu.V.; KOSMINSKAYA, I.F.; ZVEREV, S.M.; VEYTSMAN,
P.S.; SOLOV'YEV, O.N.

Complex interpretation of the materials on geophysical
observations in the Sea of Okhotsk and Kurilo-Kamchatka zone
of the Pacific Ocean. Seism. issl. no.6:60-65 '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

L 13840-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h) GW

ACC NR: ARG000816

SOURCE CODE: UR/0161/65/000/009/G022/G023

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 9G188

AUTHOR: Zverev, S. M.; Mironova, V. I.

TITLE: Some results of deep seismic sounding recordings by regional seismic stations on the Black Sea

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Vopr. metodiki glubin. seysmich. zondirovaniya. M., Nauka, 1965, 84-96

TOPIC TAGS: seismic prospecting, seismic wave, seismology

TRANSLATION: The authors analyze data for explosions recorded on deep seismic sounding profiles of the Black Sea area by regional seismic stations at Valta and Alushta. It is shown that equipment with an amplification of 30,000 comes close to deep seismic sounding equipment with respect to effective sensitivity and recording range, although the time service accuracy is rather low as is the scanning speed of the paper in seismologic stations. Three-component stations showed that waves generated by explosions during deep seismic sounding at sea have predominant vertical

Card 1/2

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components only in the region of first arrivals. Constant amplification in the seismologic channels was useful for plotting the average dynamic wave characteristics. Intense waves were recorded which showed several features similar to surface waves. It is possible that these are "associated" waves generated in shelf deposits by acoustic waves when they approach the deep side of an underwater ravine. It is pointed out that there is a relationship between the increased attenuation of waves passing through the epicentral zone and an increased number of epicenters. It is shown that it would be advantageous to combine various modifications of seismic methods in studying the crustal structure.

SUB CODE: 08

OC
Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6010298

SOURCE CODE: UR/3195/65/000/006/0060/0065

AUTHOR: Gaynanov, A. G.; Tulina, Yu. V.; Kosminskaya, I. P.; Zverev, S. M.
Veytsman, P. S.; Solov'yev, O. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Comprehensive interpretation of data from geophysical observations in the Sea of Okhotsk and the Kurile-Kamchatka zone of the Pacific Ocean

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhdunarodstvennyy geofizicheskiy komitet. Seismicheskiye issledovaniya, no. 6, 1965, 60-65

TOPIC TAGS: seismology, gravimetry, geomagnetism, deep seismic sounding, geophysical anomaly, transition zone

ABSTRACT: Data on the earth's crust acquired during the IGY from geological and geophysical studies (by magnetic, gravimetric, and seismic methods) in the transitional zone between Asia and the Pacific Ocean were used to investigate two problems: 1) qualitative comparison of special features of anomalous gravitational and magnetic fields with structures of the earth's crust determined by seismic data (deep seismic sounding); and 2) some results from a quantitative comparison of gravitational and magnetic anomalies with deep seismic-sounding data. A map of magnetic anomalies shows moderate isometric anomalies in the Sea of Okhotsk and pronounced anomalies in narrow belts in the Sea of Okhotsk, along the Kurile-Kamchatka ridge and adjacent

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6010298

parts of the Pacific, and near the Komandorskiye Islands. The sources of magnetic anomalies in the North Okhotsk and Sakhalin depressions seem to be confined to the uppermost or lowermost portions of the "granitic" layer and the upper part of the "basaltic" layer. In areas in the Pacific off the Kurile Islands, the anomalies are in the uppermost part of the mantle, and east of the deep offshore trench, they are in the upper mantle and the "basaltic" layer. It can be assumed that these magnetic anomalies are caused by processes associated with the formation of discontinuities and lava intrusions from the upper mantle onto the ocean floor. Comparisons of the anomalous gravitational field with deep seismic-sounding data showed that the principal features of the field coincide with the structures in the crust indicated by the sounding data thus making it possible to identify regions of anomalous density. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

[EO]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 4221

Card

2/2

SOURCE CODE: UR/0387/66/000/009/0012/0022

AUTHOR: Zverev, S. M.; Galkin, I. N.

ORG: Institute of Physics of the Earth, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut fiziki Zemli, Akademiya nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Methods of observation and possibilities of increasing the recording range in deep seismic sounding at sea ✓

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya, Fizika Zemli, no. 9, 1966, 12-22

TOPIC TAGS: deep seismic sounding, seismic measurement, marine seismic measurement, oceanographic seismic measurement, seismic noise background, *MICROSEISM*, *SEISMOGRAPHY*, *UNDERWATER SOUND EQUIPMENT*, *OCEAN ACOUSTICS*

ABSTRACT: The state-of-the-art of regional microseismic investigations on land and at sea in the USSR and in non-Soviet countries, primarily the USA, is outlined. On the basis of data obtained in 1963—1964 by the Pacific Ocean Deep Seismic Scunding Expedition of the Institute of Physics of the Earth of the Academy of Sciences USSR, the problem of improving the recording range, instrument parameters, and techniques of seismic measurements at sea is examined. Comparison of the absolute values of signals recorded during deep seismic sounding with the microseism background levels at sea shows that during observations at a specific water layer or with the hydrophone on the bottom, the level of regional background noise sets certain limits on the effective sensitivity of this method. The level of regional microseisms is found to

Card 1/2

UDC: 550.834

ACC NR: AP6032417

be lower on land than at sea. This is in agreement with the high effective sensitivity and recording range observed during coastal observations of marine detonations. The level and spectral composition of regional interference permit improved parameters of apparatus used in deep seismic-sounding operations at sea, especially in establishing the necessary sensitivity — minimal signal that can be reliably recorded (0.1 dyne/cm² in the 2—12 cps band)—and the necessary cut-off characteristics from the low frequency side, beginning at 2—3 cps. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [DM]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 14Jun65/ ORIG REF: 016/ OTH REF: 023/ ATD PRESS: 5093

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Card 2/2

AT 6028734

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/3152/66/000/010/0041/0047

AUTHOR: Galkin, I. N. ; Zverev, S. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Hydrophones for deep-sea seismic sounding

SOURCE: Razvedochnaya geofizika, no. 10, 1966, 41-47

TOPIC TAGS: seismologic instrument, ocean acoustics, seismic wave

ABSTRACT: A novel light-weight piezoelectric hydrophone is described which will record elastic waves over a wide dynamic and frequency range. It was developed at the Institute of Physics of the Earth, AN SSSR (Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR). The device makes it possible to record simultaneously, without distortion, waves originating from deep-lying interfaces in the earth's crust and sound waves propagating in the water. The sensors are cylindrical radially polarized piezoceramics (either barium titanate or lead zirconate titanate), characterized by high mechanical strength, thermal stability, and resistance to moisture. A low-voltage version of a preamplifier, designed to increase the signal level at the point of reception and to match the high-resistance piezoelement with the recording circuits, is diagrammed

ACC NR: AT6028734

and discussed. The hydrophone weighs 0.4 kg, and its parameters are: sensitivity, 35 — 50 $\mu\text{V}/\text{dyne}/\text{cm}^2$; transmission band from 1 cps to 1 kc; a minimum value of 0.2 dyne/cm^2 of signals detectable against a noise background; a maximum undistorted signal of $\sim 200 \times 10$ dyne/cm^2 ; and a dynamic range of the order of 120 db. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006

kh

Card 2/2

[Problems of the methodology of deep seismic sounding]
Voprosy metodiki glubinnogo seismicheskogo zondirovaniya.
Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 173 p. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki Zemli.

ZVEREV, S. M.

L 31816-65 EWT(1)/EWA(h) Feb GW

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BOOK EXPLOITATION

3/

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki zemli im. O. Yu. Shmidta

Structure of the earth's crust in the zone of transition from the continent of Asia to the Pacific Ocean (Stroyeniye zemnoy kory v oblasti perokhoda ot Aziatskogo kontinenta k Tikhomu Okeanu) Moscow, Izd-vo "Nauka", 1964. 307 p. illus., biblio., foldin charts (in portfolio). Errata slip inserted. 1200 copies printed. Responsible editors: Ye. I. Gal'perin, I. P. Kosminskaya; Editor of the publishing house: S. I. Masarskiy; Technical editors: Ye V. Makuni, S. G. Tikhonirova

TOPIC TAGS: area seismic sounding, earth crust, geophysics, international geophysical year, ocean, seismic wave

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This monograph is devoted to studies by the method of deep seismic sounding (SSZ) in the zone of transition from the Asiatic continent to the Pacific Ocean (Kamchatka, the Kurile peninsula, Bering Sea, etc.) during the International Geophysical Year (IGY). The material is presented as a collection of individual chapters, although all are devoted to a single problem and are

Card 1/13

25
30
15
84

L 31816-65
AM4045250

essentially parts of one book. The authors express their gratitude to Professor V. V. Fedynskiy, Chairman of the working subgroup of the Sovetskiy Natsional'nyy Komitet, initiator and organizer of complex geophysical research, and also to Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR V. V. Belousov. The concluding chapter was prepared by A. G. Aver'yanov, P. S. Vaynsman, Ye. I. Gal'perin, S. M. Zverev, and I. P. Kosinskaya.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

- Introduction (G. A. Gamburtsov) - - 3
Ch. 1. Brief information concerning the research methodology and apparatus (Ye. I. Gal'perin) - - 7
Ch. 2. Dividing the region for investigation into zones according to types of seismic material (I. P. Kosinskaya) - - 12
Ch. 3. Special kinematic characteristics of multiple waves connected with deep discontinuities (Ye. I. Gal'perin) - - 21
Ch. 4. Dynamic characteristics of deep waves for certain models of the earth's crust (A. G. Aver'yanov, I. P. Kosinskaya, G. A. Yaroshkevskaya) - - 39

Card 2/43

I. 31816-65
AM4045250

- 6
- Ch. 5. Results of studying a sedimentary stratum in the Sea of Okhotsk and the Kurile-Kamchatka Zone of the Pacific Ocean (S. M. Zverev) - - 90
 - Ch. 6. The Magadan-Kolyma continental contour (N. I. Davidova, Ya. B. Shvarts) - - 117
 - Ch. 7. The northern and central parts of the Sea of Okhotsk (Sections 9-M - 14-M) (I. P. Kosminskaya, R. M. Krakshina, I. N. Pavlova) - - 128
 - Ch. 8. The southern part of the Sea of Okhotsk (I. N. Pavlova) - - 180
 - Ch. 9. The southern and central parts of the Pre-Kurile Zone in the Pacific Ocean (Yu. V. Tulina, V. I. Mironova) - - 199
 - Ch. 10. The northeastern part of the Kurile-Kamchatka Zone of the Pacific Ocean (P. S. Veytsman) - - 229
 - Ch. 11. Pre-Komandor sections of the Bering Sea and the Pacific Ocean (I. P. Kosminskaya) - - 264
 - Ch. 12. General features of the structure of the earth's crust in the transition zone (I. P. Kosminskaya, S. M. Zverev, P. S. Veytsman, Yu. V. Tulina) - - 274
 - Conclusions - - 294
 - Initial treatment of seismographs (V. I. Mironova) (Appendix) - - 299
 - Literature - - 302

Card 3/43

BOKUN, R.A.; CHEKUNOV, A.V.; ZVEREV, S.M.; MIRONOVA, V.I.;

Recent data on the crustal structure of the Black Sea trough,
south of the Crimea. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 3:561-564 '64.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Predstavleno akademikom D.I.Shcherbakovym.

KRASHINA, R.M.; ZVEREV, S.M.; VEYTSMAN, P.S.; TULINA, Yu.V.;

Basic features of the structure of the earth's crust under the
Sea of Okhotsk and the Kurile-Kamchatka zone of the Pacific Ocean,
based on deep seismic sounding data; results of the IGY. Izv. AN
SSSR. Ser.geofiz. no.1:20-41 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.
(Soviet Far East—Submarine geology) (Seismology)

DOROSHENKO, V. F.; ZVEREV, S. M.; VINOGRADOV, S. A., master

Adjustment of the transition relay of the TEM1 diesel loco-
motive. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 6 no.9:14-16 S '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Starshiy proyemshchik Glavnogo upravleniya lokomotivnogo
khozyaystva Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya depo Zima,
Vostochno-Sibirskoy dorogi (for Doroshenko). 2. Teplovozoremontnyy
tsakh depo Moskva-Sortirovochnaya-Ryazanskaya (for Vinogradov).

(Diesel locomotives—Testing)
(Electric relays)

SOLOLOVA, N.Y.; KALININA, T.G.; BORISOVA, G.V.; ZVEREV, S.M.;
MALYSHEVA, N.M.

Neoplastic diseases according to autopsy data in Tomsk for the
past 20 years (1938-1956). Vop.onk. 7 no.3:80-83 '61.

(TOMSK--TUMORS)

(MIRA 14:5)

AM5013196

BOOK EXPLOITATION

UR/
550.034 (26)

Zverev, Sergey Mirofanovich

Marine seismic investigations (Seismicheskiye issledovaniya na more)
[Moscow] Izd-vo Mosk. univ. 1964. 186 p. illus., biblio. Errata
slip inserted. 1,200 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: marine seismology, seismic sea wave, marine geophysical
method, marine seismological instrument

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: Experience has shown that the conditions of
seismic-wave generation and propagation at sea have a number of
specific characteristics, which make for considerably different
conditions than those of seismic prospecting on land. Therefore,
new multipurpose instrumentation and techniques had to be worked
out specifically for marine seismic observations. The increase in
the scope of marine seismic research required training additional
specialists in this field, and, consequently, publication of new
manuals in the field of marine geophysics, such as the present
book. The book can be divided into five sections: 1) recording

Card 1/4

L 1591-66

AM5013196

of seismic waves at sea; 2) conditions of seismic-wave generation; 3) elastic waves in a water layer; 4) interferences in seismic exploration at sea; 5) instruments, methods, and some results of marine seismic research. The book should be of interest not only to students, but also to specialists in geophysics and geologists involved in marine seismic research. There are 128 references, of which 83 are Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

Introduction -- 3

Ch. 1. Historical review of the development of marine seismic research -- 6

Ch. 2. Features of using pressure for the observation of seismic waves at sea -- 19

Ch. 3. Use of piezoelements in pressure receivers for marine seismology -- 38

Card 2/4

L 1591-66

AM5013196

- Ch. 4. Use of piezoelectric pressure receivers in seismic exploration at sea -- 68
- Ch. 5. Oscillation-generating conditions in marine seismic research -- 77
- Ch. 6. Some features of the propagation of elastic waves in the sea and the ocean -- 92
- Ch. 7. Some interferences in marine seismic prospecting -- 112
- Ch. 8. Instruments and methods of marine seismic research in the USSR -- 131
- Ch. 9. Some special ways of interpreting the data of seismic investigations at sea -- 147
- Ch. 10. Some results of marine seismic research in the USSR -- 167
- Ch. 11. Conclusions -- 177
- Ch. 12. Bibliography -- 179

Card 3/4

L 1591-66

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SUB CODE: ES

SUBMITTED: 24 Nov 64

NR REF SOV: 076

OTHER: 052

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710008-2
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710008-2"
KOSHEV, S. N., doktor, Led. nauk, Polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; ZVEREV, S. P.,
mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby

Neurologic disorders in acute hypothermia. Voen.-med. zhur. no. 1:30-
34 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002
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CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710008-2
CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710008-2"

Chases and hooks for holding type-setting forms. Poligr.proizv. no.7:16-17
Jl-Ag '53. (MIRA 6:9)
(Printing industry—Imposition, etc.)

ZVEREV, V.A.; BONDARENKO, Z.B.

Casting of blast furnace coolers. Lit. prodzv. no. 11.41-42
N '64. (NERA 1848)

USSR/Microbiology - Microorganisms
Animals.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 12, 1958, 52829

Author : Zverev, P.I.

Inst : Dagestan Agricultural Institute.

Title : Effect of Asbestos Sterilizing Filters on the Activity
of Biopreparations Filtered Through Them.

Orig Pub : Tr. Dagestansk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1956, 8, 144-146.

Abstract : Typhoid and paratyphoid agglutinating sera were filtered
through a small asbestos filter; their titer was determi-
ned before the beginning of the experiment and every 10
minutes thereafter. In the first portions of the filtra-
te the titer fell 2 to 3 times and only on the 3rd-5th
test was the initial titer obtained. Bacteriophage of S.
abortus equi was filtered through a similar filter and its

Card 1/2

ZVEREV, P.M.; KHECHINASHVILI, G.G.; CHAYKOVSKAYA, A.L.

New method of pneumoelectric digital plethysmography with a
calibration of impulses. Sbor.nauch.trud.Kaf.akush. 1 gin.
1 IMI no.2:347-353'61. (MIRA 16:7)
(PLETHYSMOGRAPHY)

ZVEREV P. N.

FIB

hh/hcchl

USSR/Engineering
Coal, Pulverized
Armor Plate

May 49

The Performance of Armor Plate Used in Ball-
Tube Mills, " P. N. Zverev, Eng'r, 2 pp

"Risk Starts" No 5

To increase service time of newly constructed
armor plate, it was necessary to increase abrasive-
plate width by 10 - 15 mm and use more abrasive-
resistant material. This armor plate is used
on mills 287/510 and 287/470 (Soviet construction
which are employed in pulverizing Moscow coals.

hh/hcchl

FIB

May 49

USSR/Engineering (Contd)

Service time of the newly constructed armor plate
is about 7,000 hours.

ZVEREV, P.N.

Increase in the efficiency of industrial electric power plants.
Prom. energ. 15 no.8:5-6 Ag '60. (MIRA 15:1)
(Electric power plants)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710008-2
CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710008-2"

ZVEREV, P.N., inzh.-polkovnik

War years of "Artilleriiskii zhurnal." Artill. zhur. no.5:16-20
My '58.

(MIRA 11:6)

(Artillery--Periodicals)

ZVEREV, P.N., inzh.

Use of the heat of air compressed by compressors. Prom. energ.
19 no.8:13-14 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710008-2
CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710008-2"

Accounting for the gas consumption of industrial plants. Prom. energ.
20 no.10:27-28 0 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

AUTHOR: Zverev, S.

4-58-6-29/37

TITLE: Underground Fertilization (Podzemnoye udobreniye)

PERIODICAL: Znaniye - sila, 1958, Nr 6, p 44 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The co-workers of the Kishinevskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (Kishinev Agricultural Institute) have been investigating for several years the possibilities of underground irrigation, heating and fertilization of sugar-beets, vineyards and gardens by means of underground pipes.

1. Irrigation systems--Applications
2. Agriculture--USSR

Card 1/1

~~SECRET~~
EVEREV, S.

Mechanized loading and unloading at grain procurement stations in
Krasnodar Territory. Muk.-elev.prom. 21 no.12:23-26 D '55.

(MLRA 9:4)

1. Krasnodarskaya kenters Zagotzerno.
(Krasnodar Territory--Grain-handling machinery)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710008-2
CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710008-2"

VERY, S.

Second youth for gears. Znan.sila 34 no.2:26 7 '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Gearing)

Device for separating shelled grains in moving ear corn. Muk.-elev.
prom 22 no.9:29-30 S '56. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Krasnodarskaya krayevaya kontora Zagotzerno.
(Corn handling machinery)

ZVEREV, S.

Suggestions made by efficient workers of grain procurement points
of Krasnodar Territory. Muk.-elev.prom.22 no.2:25-26 F '56.

(MIRA 9:6)

1. Krasnodarskaya kontora Zagotzerno.
(Krasnodar territory--Granaries--Equipment and supplies)

Descendants of famous flower pots. Znan.sila 34 no.1:30
Ja '59. (Reinforced concrete) (MIRA 12:2)

~~ZVEREV, S.~~ inzhener.

Storages with slanting floors. Muk.-elev.prom.22 no.3:22 Mr '56.
(MIRA 9:7)

1.Krasnodarskaya kontora Zagotzerno.
(Granaries) (Floors)

ZVEREV, S., inshener.

Efficiency promoters' suggestions which have been put into effect
at grain receiving points of Krasnodar Territory. Muk.-elev. prom.
23 no.4:25-26 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:5)

1. Krasnodarskaya krayevaya kontora Rosglavzerno.
(Grain--Drying)

ZVEREV, S.

Suggestions of innovators put into effect in the mechanization of loading and unloading operations. Muk.-elev.prom. 21 no.10:26-27 0 '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Krasnodarskaya krayevaya kontera Zagotserne.
(Loading and unloading) (Grain--Transportation)

ZVEREV, S.

Movable bin for corn. Muk.-elev.prom. 22 no.4:28 Ap '56.

(MIRA 9:8)

1. Krasnodarskaya kontora Zagotzerno.
(Bins) (Corn (Maize))--Storage)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710008-2
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710008-2"
AS TOV, G.; IZMAYLOV, Ya.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; NEMCHENKO, G.; ZVEREV, S.

Brief news report. Znan.sila 33 no.12:12-13 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Technology)

AUTHOR: Zverev, S. SOV/4-59-1-18/42

TITLE: The Descendants of a Noted Barrel (Potomki znamenitoy boohki)

PERIODICAL: Znaniye - sila, 1959, Nr 1, p 30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Reinforced concrete has become today's principal building material. To many specialists it was a surprise, when at the Conference of Architects and Engineers which took place in the Leningradskiy filial Akademii Stroitel'stva i Arkhitektury SSSR (Leningrad Branch of the USSR Academy of Building and Architecture) it was stated that reinforced concrete is not the ideal combination of metal and concrete. "Armocement" (armotsement) - a thick steel netting poured over with concrete - was indicated as a far better material. The Kolkhoz Market Hall in Leningrad was covered with an arched roof of armocement, the span being 15 m and the thickness of the roof only 2 cm.

Card 1/1

ZVEREV, S.

New type of laboratory at the elevator. Muk.-elev.prom. 20 no.8:
22 Ag '54. (MLEA 7:9)
(Grain elevators)

ZVEREV, S.A., inzh.; YAROSHENKO, D.G., inzh.

Study of the functioning of keramzit-reinforced concrete roof
beams. Bet. i zhel.-bet. no.9:422-425 S '61. (MINA 14:10)
(Volga Hydroelectric Power Station (22nd Congress of the CPSU)--
Beams and girders) (Lightweight concrete)

IVANOV-DYATLOV, Ivan Gavrilovich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; AGEYEV,
Dmitriy Nikolayevich; ZVEREV, Sergey Aleksandrovich;
KONOVALOV, Stepan Vasil'yevich; KURASOVA, Galina Panteleymonovna;
POCHTOVIK, Gennadiy Yakovlevich; RADKEVICH, Boris Leonardovich;
SHCHEKANENKO, Rostislav Arkad'yevich; GORLOVA, N.B., red.;
BODANOVA, A.P., tekhn. red.

[Using claydite concrete in road and bridge construction] Pri-
menenie keramzitobetona v dorozhno-mostovom stroitel'stve. [By]
I.G.Ivanov-Diatlov i dr. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1963. 271 p.
(MIRA 16:12)

(Lightweight concrete) (Bridges, Concrete)
(Pavements, Concrete)

IVANOV-DYATLOV, I.B., prof.; ZVEREV, S.A., inzh.; BYCHENKOV, Yu.D., inzh.;
DELLOS, K.P., inzh.

Prestressed reinforced keramzit concrete bridge. Avt. dor. 24 no.3:
12-15 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Bridge construction) (Lightweight concrete)

ZVEREV, Aleksandr Yevgen'yevich; KURGANOV, Viktor Dmitriyevich;
ZVEREV, S.A., dots., red.

[Electron-tube and transistor pulse signal amplifiers; a
textbook] Elektronnye i poluprovodnikovye usiliteli im-
pul'snykh signalov; uchebnoe posobie. Moskva, Mosk.
aviatsionnyi tekhnologicheskii in-t, 1965. 219 p.
(MIRA 18:11)

ZVEREV, S.A.

Use of flasks in bottling standard sera. Probl. gamat. i perel.
krovi 10 no.1:54-55 Ja '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. 3-ya Leningradskaya gorodskaya stantsiya perelivaniya krovi.

GRISHIN, I.I., inzh.; ZVEREV, S.I., inzh.

Increasing the productivity of the D-159 bulldozer. Mekh. stroi.
21 no.1:7-9 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:4)

15-67-5-6815D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5,
p 157 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Zverev, S. M.

TITLE: Improvement of Apparatus and Methods Used in Marine
Seismic Explorations (Usovershenstvovaniye apparatury i
metodiki morskoy seysmicheskoy razvedki)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for
the degree of Candidate of Geological and Mineralogical
Sciences, presented to (no institution given), Moscow,
1954.

ASSOCIATION: (no institution given)

Card 1/1

GALPERIN, E. I., & GORVACHOV, A. V.

ZVEREV, S. M.

"Crustal Structure Researches in the Transition Region from the Asiatic
Continent to the Pacific." (Sub-title- "The Pacific Geologo-Geophysical
Expedition.")

USSR Academy of Sciences, 1957; XII Seismology, No. 1. 31 pp (Russian)
Special Committee for the International Geophysical Year,

GAL'PERIN, Ye.I., GORYACHEV, A.V., ZVEREV, S.N., ZEDENSHIY, Y.V., doktor
fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, otv. red.; SILKIN, B.I., red., izd-va,;
RYLINA, Yu.V., tekhn. red.

[Studies on the structure of the Earth's crust in the transition
region from the Asiatic continent to the Pacific; work of the
Pacific geological and geophysical expedition of the Academy of
Sciences of the U.S.S.R.] Issledovanie zemnoi kory v oblasti
perekhoda ot Aziatskogo kontinenta k Tikhomu okeanu; raboty
Tikhookeanskoi kompleksnoi geologo-geofizicheskoi ekspeditsii AN
SSSR v 1957 g. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR. No. 1. [Twelfth
section of the International Geophysical Year program (seismology)]
XII razdel programmy MGQ (seismologiya) 1958. 25 p. (MIRA 11:10).
(International Geophysical Year, 1957-1958)
(Seismology--Observations)
(Soviet Far East--Geology)

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14(5)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2818

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov
razvedki

Razvedochnaya i promyslovaya geofizika, vyp. 21. (Exploration and Industrial
Geophysics, No. 21) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1958. 112 p. (Series:
Obmen proizvodstvennym opytom) Errata slip inserted. 4,500 copies printed.

Ed.: A. I. Bogdanov; Exec. Ed.: N. P. Dobrynina; Tech. Ed.: I. G. Fedotova.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for geophysical engineering and technical
personnel in the petroleum industry.

COVERAGE: Individual articles of this collection discuss improvements in
methods of interpreting seismic and gravimetric data, testing of seismic
receivers, and the refinement of seismic station amplifiers. A nomogram
is described for the rapid computation of magnetic properties of rock
samples, and a summary is provided of experience in marking oil contacts.

Card 1/4

Exploration and Industrial (Cont.)

SOV/2818

Improved methods and equipment of radioactive methods of surveying boreholes are also discussed. References accompany individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

| | |
|---|----|
| Shablinskiy, G. N. Study of Boundary Velocities in the Basement of the West Siberian Plain | 3 |
| Tal'virskiy, D. B. Peculiarities of Seismic Recording and Time-Distance Curves of Refracted Waves in Cross-Sections of the Downwarped Parts of the Sibirskoye Priural'ye [Siberian Ural] Basement | 8 |
| Zverev, S. M. Seismic Exploration Surveys on West Siberian Rivers | 16 |
| Andreyev, V. A. Approximative Methods of Interpreting Time-Distance Curves of Refracted Waves | 23 |
| Voinov, V. A. Nomogram for the Transformation From Isonormals to Isoverticals | 31 |

Card 2/4

Exploration and Industrial (Cont.)

SOV/2818

| | |
|---|----|
| Urupov, A. K. Corrections for the Effect of Ray Refraction in Determining Velocities by Time-Distance Curves of Refracted Waves | 34 |
| Shlykov, M. O., and V. V. Bogdanov. Improving the Characteristics of an Amplifier of Seismic Station SS-26-51D | 41 |
| Ivanov, M. P. Using a Cathode Oscillograph to Check Seismic Station Receivers | 43 |
| Yezhov, Yu. Ye. Filling a Cistern With the Aid of a Tractor | 49 |
| Khomenyuk, Yu. V. Processing of Oscillograms of Vertical Electrical Soundings by the Three Readings Method | 51 |
| Nikonenko, L. M. Device for Standardizing Electrical Exploration Equipment | 54 |
| Kotlyarevskiy, B. V. Utilizing Vertical Gravity Gradients for Geological Interpretations | 56 |

Card 3/4

Exploration and Industrial (Cont.)

SOV/2818

| | |
|---|-----|
| Avchyan, G. M. Nomograms for Computing M and I_r in Measuring Magnetic Properties of Rock Samples With the M-2 Magnetometer | 68 |
| Faytel'son, A. Sh. Example of Comparing Results of Geophysical Investigations in the Northern Priural'ye | 76 |
| Blankov, Ye. B., A. M. Blyumentsev, and T. N. Blankova. Comparative Efficiency of Various Radioactive Methods of Determining the Position of the Water-Oil Contact in Cased Wells | 82 |
| Blankov, Ye. B., and T. N. Blankova. Applying the Method of Induced Activity in Oil Wells | 91 |
| Gorskiy, Ya. Ya. Luminescence Counters and Special Features in Their Application to Radiometric Equipment | 101 |

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Card 4/4

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

1031

Prikladnaya geofizika; sbornik statey, vyp. 19 (Applied Geophysics; Collection of Articles, Nr. 19) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1958. 253 p. 3,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki

Ed. Bogdanov, A.I.; Executive Ed.: Dobrynina, N.P.; Tech. Ed.: Polosina, A.S.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for professional geophysicists engaged in scientific research or working in industrial enterprises.

COVERAGE: The articles are devoted to a discussion of methods of interpreting various types of electrical logs, methods of determining the porosity, permeability, and specific surface characteristics

Card 1/4

Applied Geophysics (Cont.)

1031

of water bearing rocks, and methods of determining the physical properties of sediments and the characteristics of various physical parameters. A description of piezoelectric pressure recorders used in seismic exploration is also given. The articles are accompanied by graphs, tables, and bibliographic references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Rudakovskiy, G.I., Zverev, S.M. Piezo-crystalline Pressure Recorders
in [Off-Shore] Seismic Exploration 3

Al'pin, L.M. Transformation of Electro-logging Curves 23

Zavadskaya, T.N. Notes on the Transformation of Electro-logging
Curves 47

Berdichevskiy, M.N., Zagarmistr, A.M. Problems in Interpreting
Multi-Stage Electrical Logs with Dipole Installations 57

Card 2/4

Applied Geophysics (Cont.) 1031

Faradzhev, A.S. Investigating the Effects of Non-horizontal Plane
Boundaries on Electro-logs 109

Shapiro, D.A. Discussion of Theoretical Problems on Diffusion-
adsorption Potentials (Diaphragms) in Boreholes 129

Morozov, G.S. Methods of Determining Porosity, Permeability and
Specific Resistivity per Unit Area of Water Conducting Surfaces
from Electro-log Data 170

Keyvsar, Z.I. Relationship Between Relative Resistivity, Porosity,
Permeability and Specific Surface 186

Avchyan, G.M. Determining Magnetic Susceptibility with Dolginov's
Astatic Magnetometer 195

Kalinina, R.V. The Correlation Between the Velocity of Propaga-
tion of Elastic Waves and the Relative Elastic Constants of Rocks 216

Card 3/4

Applied Geophysics (Cont.) 1031

Filippov, Ye.M. Investigation of the Diffused Spectrum of Gamma Radiation in Rocks of Different Mineralogical Composition and Densities 230

Veselov, K.Ye. Golomb, V.E., Kalisheva, L.V., Kudymov, B.Ya., Lozinskaya, A.I. Review of P.I. Lukavchenko's "Gravimetric Exploration for Oil and Gas" 245

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710008-2"
KOSMINSKAYA, I. P., MICHOTA, G. G., GALPERIN, E. I., ZAYONCHKOVSKIY, M. A.,
KOSMINSKAYA, I. P., MICHOTA, G. G.

"Deep Seismic Sounding in the Zone of Transition Between the Asiatic
Continent and the Pacific Ocean."

Paper Presented at CSAGI Meeting, 30 Jul - 9 Aug 58, Moscow
Available in Library

ZVEREV, S.M.

Seismic observations of West Siberian rivers. Received. 1 prom.
geofiz. no.21:16-23 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Siberia, Western--Prospecting--Geophysical methods)
(Seismic waves)

SOV/49-59-4-7/20

AUTHOR: Zverev, S. M.

TITLE: The Application of Sound Recordings for Determination of Distances in Seismic Soundings in the Sea (Ispol'zovaniye zapisov zvuka dlya opredeleniya rasstoyaniy pri rabotakh po glubinnomu seysmicheskomu zondirovaniyu na more)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1959, Nr 4, pp 560-569 and 2 plates (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Two methods of exact determination of distance from the recordings of sound waves are described. One of the methods is based on the first recording of the sound wave and on its velocity in water in relation to the depth and profile of the sea-bed. The accuracy obtained in using this method was 0.4%. The second method is based on the recordings of the first group of sound waves. The accuracy in this case was 0.7%. The results of experiments are illustrated in Figs 1 to 10 and in the table on p 568. Figs 1 and 2 show photographs of the seismograms. Fig 1a illustrates the succession of entrance waves at different impulses of sound at various points (shown in 1b) along a profile. Fig 2 illustrates successive seismograms obtained when the distance from the points of detonation was gradually increased. The first entering impulses are framed. The data obtained from the seismograms Figs 1 and 2

Card 1/3

SOV/49-59-4-7/20

The Application of Sound Recordings for Determination of Distances in Seismic Soundings in the Sea

are tabulated in the table on p 568, where Column 1 gives the seismogram number, Column 2 - time of first entrance, Column 3 - time of group entrance, Column 4 - approximate distance for $V = 1470$, Column 5 - velocity of first entry as in Fig 6, Column 6 - distance calculated from first entry, distance calculated from group recording. Fig 3 represents the sound velocity in relation to the depth of the Pacific near the Kuril Islands. Fig 4 shows the graph of sound velocity V in relation to the various distances found from the impulse of entry (1 - layers of uniform gradient, 2 - lowest layer); Fig 5 - trajectories of sound rays according to their entry: 1 - first arrived, 2 - second, 3 - third, 4 - touching the sea-bed. Fig 6 represents the velocities corresponding to the first entrance of sound waves along the profile 5.8 km deep. Fig 8 gives the time difference of entry of the separate impulses; Fig 9 - amplitude of the first entries from the

Card 2/3

SOV/49-59-4-7/20

The Application of Sound Recordings for Determination of Distances in Seismic Soundings in the Sea

seismogram in Fig 2 and the projectories of the corresponding rise. Fig 10 shows the relationship of the velocity V and the distance from the source of the rays x to the depth H . There are 10 figures, 1 table and 11 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki Zemli (Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute of Physics of the Earth)

SUBMITTED: August 18, 1958.

S/169/61/000/012/001/089
D228/D305

AUTHOR:

Veytsman, P. S., Gal'perin, Ye. I., Zverev,
S. M., Kosminskaya, I. P., and Krakshina, R. M.

TITLE:

Some data on the structure of the crust in the
transitional zone from the Asiatic Continent to
the Pacific Ocean

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 12, 1961,
5, abstract 12A34 (V sb. Geol. rezultaty prikl.
geokhimii i geofiz. Razdel 2. M., Gosgeol-
tekhizdat, 1960, 37-42)

TEXT: Complex geophysical research was carried out on the
structure of the crust in the transitional zone from the Asiatic
Continent to the Pacific Ocean. The complex of methods included
seismic surveying, aeromagnetic surveying, and gravimetry. Geo-
logic investigations were also made in coastal districts. It
was possible from the processing of preliminary data to expose

Card 1/2

Some data on...

S/169/61/000/012/001/089
D228/D305

3 main types of crustal structure: continental, oceanic, and intermediate. A schematic zoning of the study region was made from the crustal types, and transitional areas from one type to another were distinguished. The transitional region from a continental- to an oceanic-type of crust in the vicinity of the Kuriles Depression, where both the thinning-out of the supra-basaltic stratum and the rise of the surface of the basalt layer and the Mohorovicic surface are observed, is especially noted.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

ZVEREV, S.M.

Seismograms of water waves near the shadow zone cast by the ocean
bottom. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.8:1173-1186 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki Zemli.
(Pacific Ocean—Seismometry)

ZVEREV, S.M.; KOVYLIN, V.M.; UDINTSEV, G.B.

Recent data on the tectonics of the northwestern submarine elevation
of the Pacific Ocean. Dokl. AN SSSR 135 no.6:1461-1464 D '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR i Institut fiziki Zemli
Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.S.Shatskim.
(Pacific Ocean--Submarine geology)

S/O11/61/000/001/001/CO1
A054/A133

AUTHORS: Veytsman, P.S.; Gal'perin, Ye.I.; Zverev, S.M.; Kosminskaya, I. P.; Krakshina, R.M.; Mikhota, G.G. and Tulina, Yu.V.

TITLE: Some results of studying the Earth's crust in the area of the Kuril Island arc and the adjoining areas of the Pacific Ocean based on deep seismic sounding data

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, SSSR. Seriya geologicheskaya, no.1, 1961, 81 - 86

TEXT: In 1957-58, Soviet geologists surveyed by deep seismic sounding the geology of the region between the Asiatic continent and the Pacific, the area of the Kuril Island arc and surrounding parts of the Pacific. These latter regions are particularly interesting, because in a rather narrow (300 - 400 km) zone the Earth's crust here shows great variations which can be classified in three main groups: 1) continental type crust, consisting of an upper sedimentary and two lower: a granite and a basalt layer. This zone is 20-30 km thick, the average velocity of longitudinal waves in this zone is not more than 6 km/sec. 2) The oceanic part of the crust consists of a thin sedimentary less than 1 km thick and

Card 1/4

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A054/A133 ✓

Some results of studying the Earth's crust ...

a 5 - 10 km thick basalt layer. The wave velocity in this zone (outside the sedimentary layer) is about 7 km/sec. 3) The intermediate zone has an intermediate character both as regards thickness and structure of its layers (in general the sedimentary-basalt structure prevails). The classification into these three groups was based on the time-distance curves of primary waves and the ratio of average speed v to depth h . The geological map of the surveyed area shows that the intricate alternation of these three types of crust-structure cannot be observed in the direction from the island to the ocean only but also along the entire area, from the Hokkaido Island to the Peninsula of Kamchatka. The most intricate crust-structure is found in the area between the island arc and the Kurile-Kamchatka deep trench. According to the crust-structure this area can also be divided into three parts: a) its northern part shows a continental, b) its southern part partly a continental, partly an intermediate character, while c) the central part also consists of two structures: one of an intermediate and one of an oceanic character and seems to be the continuation of the deep-water area of the Okhot Sea. In order to establish the changes in propagation velocity in the transition zone of one typical area of the crust into another, the average \bar{V} -values have been determined at a height of 7 km from the bottom. The comparison of the velocity curves with the relief of the bottom revealed a strict regularity in the relations: the oceanic

Card 2/4

Some results of studying the Earth's crust ...

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A054/A133

plateau corresponds to the highest average values of V , which drop sharply in the direction from the oceanic plateau to the tabular zone, in northern and southern direction as well, in the area of the eastern slope of the deep trench. The lower values of V in the tabular zone are connected with thick sedimentary layers, (near Kamohatka). The areas close to the central and the southern part of the arc display high V values and the high \bar{V} -values for the oceanic plateau show a stable character (about 7 km/sec). Between the island arc and the deep trench however, there are also extensive low-water areas. When comparing the bathymetric data referring to this area and the structure of the crust it can be established that the low-water areas of the Pacific at the northern and southern regions of the arc correspond to the continental type of the crust, whereas the deep-water areas of the central part of the island arc correspond to the intermediate type of the Earth's crust. The same regularity is also observed for the western coast of the island arc. Gravimetric data show that in regions of the continental type crust structure the anomalies of the gravity force display low values as compared with those registered for the ocean, while in the zones of intermediate crust structure the anomalies also have medium values between oceanic and continental anomalies. The boundaries between the zones of various Δg values correspond roughly to the boundaries between the zones of various crust-

Card 3/4

Some results of studying the Earth's crust ...

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A054/A133

structures. The most intense volcanic activity for the past 200 years was recorded for the central part of the arc, with an intermediate crust-structure, while the highest seismic activity was observed in areas with a continental type structure of the core. In the Kuril arc remarkable and intensive recent movements have been observed, according to which the area can again be divided into three parts: in the northern and southern parts a remarkable up-lift is established, whereas the central part - bordered by the Bussol' and Kruzenshtern straits has subsided. There are 4 figures and 9 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Geophysics, AN USSR, Moscow)

[illegible]

S/011/61/000/002/001,001
A051/A129

AUTHOR: Zverev, S. M.

TITLE: On the structure of the sedimentary mass in certain sections of the Pacific Ocean according to seismic reflected wave data

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya Geologicheskaya, no. 2, 1961, 80 - 86

TEXT: The Institut fiziki Zemli (Institute of the Physics of the Earth) of the USSR AS conducted a study in 1957 - 1958 on deep seismic sounding in the earth's crust of the north-western section of the Pacific Ocean and adjoining water areas. The main method of investigation was primarily based on observing seismic waves from the deep-lying interfaces of the earth's crust to the surface. Data were obtained on the structure of the upper thickness of oceanic sediments. Investigations were carried out simultaneously of the vertical reflections from the ocean bed surface and interfaces in the sediments, using two major methods: Reflections were registered by one channel in the exploding of high charges mounted on a moving ship. The experiments showed that the reflections were registered favorably at frequencies of 50 - 70 cycles (Fig. 1). A multi-channel floating

Card 1/ 11

On the structure of the sedimentary mass in certain ...

S/011/61/000/002/001/001
A051/A129

set-up was used during brief stops of the vessel, similar to that used in marine seismic explorations of petroleum. It was found that the multi-channel set-up was more effective and sensitive than the single-channel apparatus. The multi-channel set-up was used to register the reflections from the interfaces in sediments both in the region of the ocean floor as well as in the deep depression and various parts of the shelf. It is pointed out that the vertical reflection cuts obtained by observations may be distorted by phenomena of multiple reflection of waves in layers by interference of waves, the length of which is the same as the layer thickness. The observations of the vertical reflections were conducted at all depths of the deep seismic sounding carried out in 1958 and the obtained data for the Pacific Ocean near Kamchatka and Komandorskiy Islands are submitted. The present article deals with the layers of sedimentation thickness expressed in time of the vertical reflection rather than layer strength. Recordings of multiple reflections of waves in the water depth obtained on the seismograms were used to evaluate the rate values in the sedimentations as well as the reflection coefficients of various multiplicity. Favorable coincidence of experimental data with the corresponding theoretical values (Fig. 6) lead to the conclusion that the rate value 1.89 - 1.91 km/sec was the rate of the transverse waves, and in deeper layers of the sediments the rate value of the longitudinal waves was about 3.2 - 3.5 km/

Card 2/11

S/011/61/000/002/001/001
A051/A129

On the structure of the sedimentary mass in certain ...

/sec. The following average values of the reflection coefficients were obtained from the ratio of the amplitudes of the 1st and 2nd order vertical reflections: for the floor surface -0.17, for a sharper interface -0.58, for the deepest reflecting surface -0.34. Estimations of the vertical reflection coefficient using Raleigh's formulae showed that the following rates V and densities ρ in the sedimentation layers correspond favorably with the above-given data: a) ocean bed sediments (not compressed): $V = 1.65$ km/sec, $\rho = 1.35$ g/cm³; b) deeper sediments (compressed): $V = 3.5$ km/sec, $\rho = 2.5$ g/cm³, c) sole of the sediments (crystalline ores): $V = 6.4$ km/sec, $\rho = 2.80$ g/cm³. It is further seen that in all three profiles investigated the nature of the sediments change abruptly when passing through the deep-lying depression. At the No. 9 profile, passing in the southeastern section from the southern edge of the Kamchatka Peninsula and on the western slope of the deep-water depression, there are three main reflecting horizons with intervals of time Δt between the first and last reflections = 0.2 - 0.4 sec (Fig. 3). The No. 7 profile layer is similar to that of 9 (Fig. 4). The author draws the following conclusions from the data obtained: 1) the deep-water depression separates the horizontal-laminar, comparatively slow-changing sedimentation layer of the ocean bed from the complex layer of the shelf sediments. The thickness of the sedimentation ores of the ocean bed changes slowly with an

Card 3/11

On the structure of the sedimentary mass in certain ...

S/011/61/000/002/001/001
A051/A129

increase in its distance from the deep-water depression; 2) the surface of the
ores covering the sedimentation layer of the ocean within the borders of the
regional embankment of the Kurilo-Kamchatka deep-water depression has a complex
surface. With an increase in the distance from the depression the surface of the
sole becomes more calm. At distances of 150 - 250 km from the axis of the de-
pression, high fault throws are noted, cutting all the sedimentation layers and
are expressed in the floor contour. These faults are considered to be the results
of comparatively recent tectonic movements, occurring at the edge of the ocean bed
in the Kurilo-Kamchatka deep-water depression. The thickness of the sedimentations
within the limits of the regional embankment of the Pacific Ocean at the Aleutes
deep-water depression is two to three times greater than the sedimentations of the
ocean bed near the Kurilo-Kamchatka depression. This indicates that the conditions
are quite adverse for sediment accumulation in the outer sections of these two
regions. There are 6 figures and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR, Moskva (The Institute of the Physics
of the Earth of the USSR AS, Moscow)

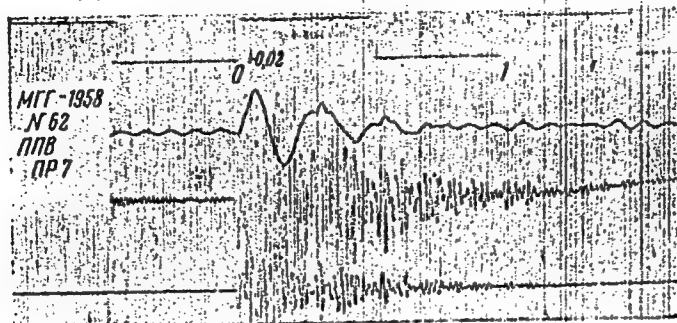
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On the structure of the sedimentary mass in certain ...

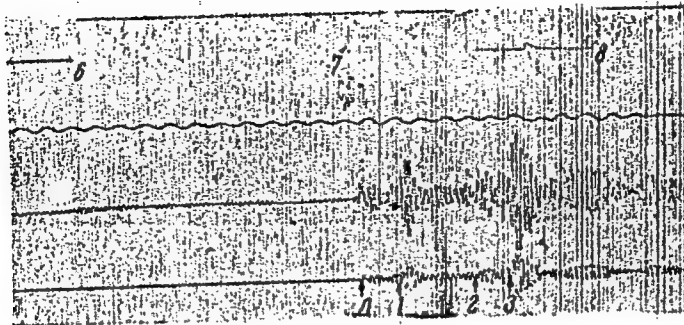
Figure 1: Records of waves reflected from the surface of the floor (A) and the interfaces of the sediments (1,2,3) obtained on a moving vessel, 3 and 4 - upper tracks signal recording at various amplifications



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On the structure of the sedimentary mass in certain ...

Figure 1 continued:

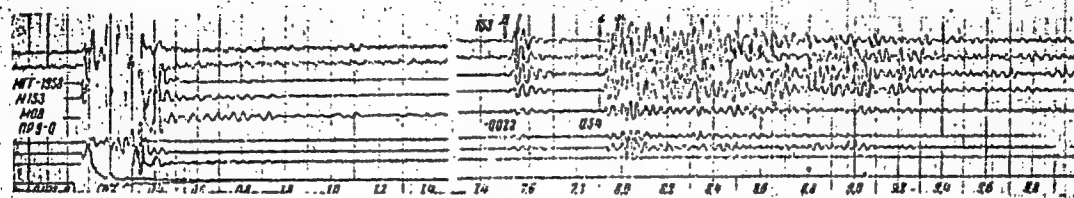


Card 6/11

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On the structure of the sedimentary mass in certain ...

Figure 2: Recording of the reflections from the floor surface (Δ) and the interfaces in sediments (1,2,3) obtained with the aid of a multi-channel set-up.
Route 1-5 above- recording of various hydrophones of the multi-channel set-up.
At 6 - 8 routes-recording of the 1st, 3d and 5th hydrophones with a lowered sensitivity.

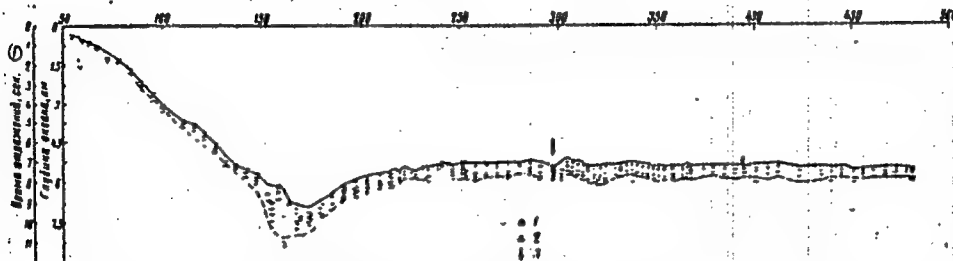


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On the structure of the sedimentary mass in certain ...

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Figure 3: 1-time of reflection, sec. Times of vertical reflection at profile 9, transgressing the Kurilo-Kamchatka Deep-Water Depression from the southern end of the Kamchatka peninsula. 1 - times obtained in observing the reflections on a moving ship, 2 by multi-channel set-up, 3 - places on the profile with sharp change of the time of reflection from the bottom and interfaces in the sediments



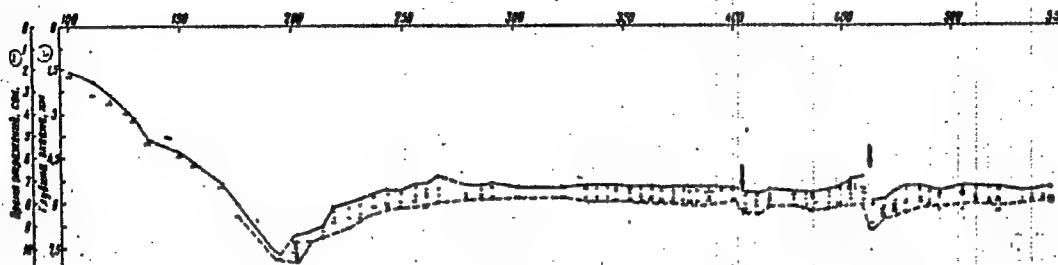
Фиг. 3. Время прихода вертикальных отражений на профиле 9, пересекающем Курило-Камчатскую глубоководную впадину от южного окончания полуострова Камчатка.

1 - времена, полученные при наблюдении отражений на движущемся корабле, 2 - времена, полученные с помощью многоканальной установки, 3 - места на профиле с резким изменением времени прихода отражений от дна и границ в осадках

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On the structure of the sedimentary mass in certain ...

Figure 4: 1 - times of reflections, sec, 2 - ocean depth, km. Times of the vertical reflection on profile 7, transgressing the Kurilo-Kamchatka Deep-Water Depression from the region of Petropavlovsk on Kamchatka. Symbols of Figure 3



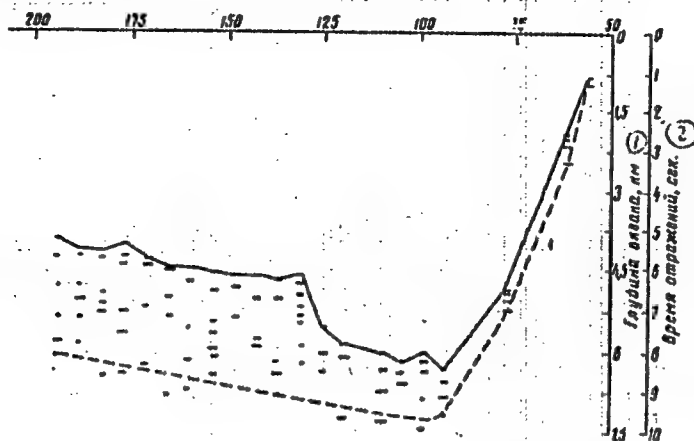
Фиг. 4. Времена прихода вертикальных отражений на профиле 7, пересекающем Курило-Камчатскую глубоководную впадину от района г. Петропавловска на Камчатке.
Обобщенная кр. фиг. 3

Card 9/11

S/011/61/000/002/001/001
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On the structure of the sedimentary mass in certain ...

Figure 5: 1 - ocean depth, km, 2 - time of reflection, sec. Times of the vertical reflections on profile 8, transgressing the Aleutes Deep-Water Depression from the Komandorskiy Islands.



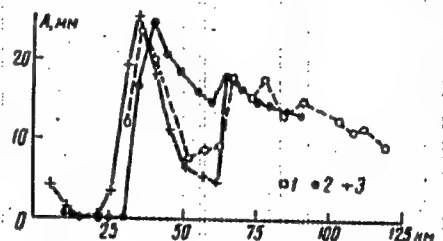
Card 10/11

On the structure of the sedimentary mass in certain ...

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Figure 6: Comparison of experimental and calculated amplitude graphs for three-fold reflected water waves in the ocean for determining the rates in the sediments

1-experimental data, 2 - calculated data for the first critical angle, (second maximum of the graph corresponds to the value of the rate in the floor layer of about 1.65 km/sec, the first maximum-to the value of the rate of the longitudinal waves in a deeper layer of sediments of about 1.90 km/sec), 3 - calculated data for the second critical angle (first maximum corresponds to the rate of the transverse waves in a deep layer of sediments of about 1.90 km/sec).



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D242/D301

AUTHORS:

Aver'yanov, A. G., Veytsman, P. S., Gal'perin, Ye. I.,
Zverev, S. M., Zayonchkovskiy, M. A., Kosminskaya,
I. P., Krakshina, R. M., Mikhota, G. G., and Tulina,
Yu. V.

TITLE:

Deep seismic sounding in the transitional zone between
the continent of Asia and the Pacific Ocean during
the International Geophysical Year

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Seriya geofizicheskaya.
Izvestiya, no 2, 1961, 169-184

TEXT: As part of the IGY program scientists of the Institut
fiziki zemli AN SSSR (Institute of Physics of the Earth AS USSR),
the Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofiziki
Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR (All-Union Scientific-
Research of the Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources of the
USSR) and other organizations investigated the crustal structure
of the Okhotsk Sea by means of deep seismic sounding. The area

Card 1/11

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22421

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D242/D301

Deep seismic sounding...

was chosen since very little is known of the nature of the crust in such transitional zones between continents and oceans. It is separated from the Pacific by the Kurile Island Arc which is bordered by a deep ocean containing seismologically active zones with deep foci and large positive gravity anomalies. The main observations were undertaken along profiles with lengths of about 8000 km, orientated transversely to the supposed structures of the study area, as described by Ye. I. Gal'perin, A. V. Goryachev and S. M. Zverev (Ref. 1: Issledovaniye zemnoy kory v oblasti perekhoda ot Aziatskogo kontinenta k Tikhomu okeany (Investigation of the Crust in the Area of Transition between the Continent of Asia and the Pacific Ocean) Sb. XII razdel programmy MGG (seysmologiya), No. 1. Izd. AN SSSR, 1958) and by V. G. Vasil'yev et al (Ref. 2: Issledovaniye zemnoy kory v oblasti perekhoda ot Aziatskogo kontinenta k Tikhomu okeany (Investigation of the Crust in the Area of Transition between the Continent of Asia and the Pacific Ocean) Sb. "Seysmicheskiye issledovaniya v period MGG"


Card 2/11

22/83

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Deep seismic sounding...

No. 4, Izd. AN SSSR, 1960). The area near Iturup Island was also investigated on a special grid. The data was collected by the method of movable explosion points with single-point recording at fixed stations; the details are given by Ye. I. Gal'perin and I. P. Kosminskaya (Ref. 3: Osobennosti metodiki glubinnogo seysmicheskogo zondirovaniya na more (Features of the Method of Deep Seismic Sounding at Sea) Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. geofiz., No. 7, 1958). Use was also made of the results of experiments conducted by G. A. Gamburtsev (Ref. 6: O glubinnom seysmicheskom zondirovanii zemnoy kory i nekotorykh drugikh prilozheniyakh metodom vysokochuvstvitel'noy zapisi seysmicheskikh kolebaniy (The Deep Seismic Sounding of the Crust and some other Applications by the Method of Highly Sensitive Recording of Seismic Oscillations) Izbr. tr., Izd. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1960) and P. S. Veytsman (Ref. 7: O rezultatakh rabot po glubinnomu seysmicheskomu zondirovaniyu zemnoy kory v odnom iz gornykh rayonov Sredney Azii (Results of the Deep Seismic Sounding of the Crust in a Mountainous District of Central



Card 3/11

22423

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Deep seismic sounding...

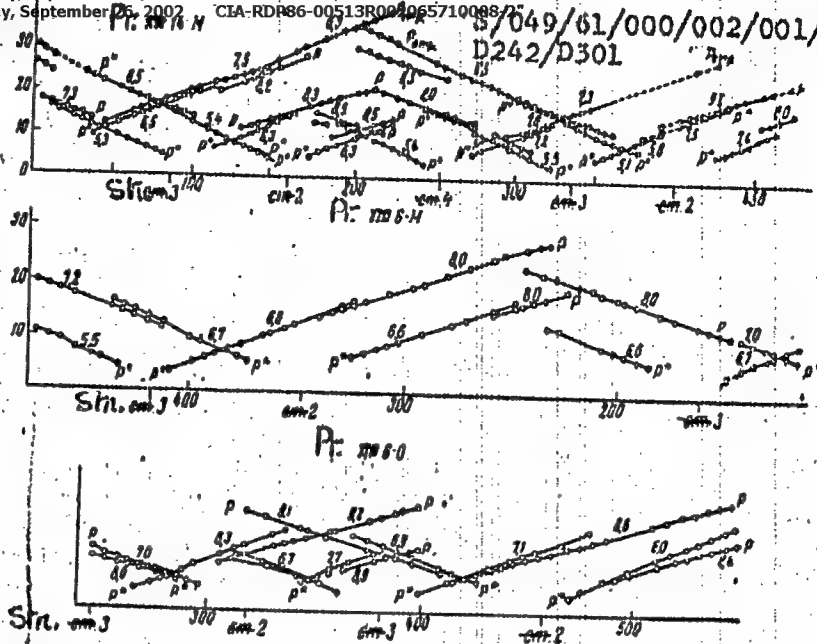
Asia) Stud. Geophys. et Geodaet., No. 2, 1958) in continental areas of the Soviet Union. In contrast to foreign practice, it was possible by employing several recording stations on the line of observation to obtain the types of time-travel curves shown in Fig. 2 during a single boat journey. Wave recordings were also made on the explosion vessel. The bottom of reflections provided information on the depth of water and the structure of bottom sediments in accordance with the procedure mentioned by S. M. Zverev (Ref. 10: O stroenii osadochnoy tolshchi nekotorykh uchastkov Tikhogo okeana po dannym seismicheskikh otrazhennykh voln (Structure of the Sediment Layer of Certain Parts of the Pacific Ocean from the Data of Reflected Seismic Waves) Izv. AN SSSR, ser. geol., No. 2, 1960). The explosions of charges weighing about 100 kg. were recorded on a low-frequency seismic device with a filtration range of 0.7 - 15 hertz at distances of up to 200 - 250 km on the sea and 100 - 150 km on the ocean. The receivers consisted of hydrophones with cascade intensification.

Card 4/11

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 D242/D301

Deep seismic sounding...

Fig. 1.
 Examples of
 hodograph
 systems ob-
 tained in the
 Okhotsk Sea
 (14-M, 6-M)
 and Pacific
 Ocean (6-0)



Card 5/11

Фиг. 2. Примеры систем годографов, полученных в Охотском море (14-M, 6-M)
 и Тихом океане (6-0)

S/049/61/000/002/001/012
D242/D301

Deep seismic sounding...

The waves were separated and correlated by recording their intensity simultaneously with the construction of the hodographs which were set out in such a way that the coordinate origin corresponded to the position of the recording station, the time of wave-arrival being plotted over the positions of the explosion sites. Despite the complexity of the recordings, especially in island and littoral areas, several types of waves related to crustal discontinuities, bottom sediments and the water layer were distinguished on the seismograms, including refracted longitudinal waves associated with boundaries in the sediment layer (P_{sed}) and the actual crust (P^0 and P^*) and with the Mohorovicic discontinuity at the base of the crust. Waves of the first type have speeds of 5 km/sec and were observed near the Kuriles and on most sea profiles. The velocities of the P^0 and P^* waves mainly recorded in island areas and near Kamchatka are 6 and 6.5 - 7 km/sec respectively. The leading P waves refracted from the Mohorovicic discontinuity


Card 6/11

22423

S/049/61/000/002/001/012
D242/D301

Deep seismic sounding...

travel at speeds of about 8.5 km/sec. Waves (P_R) reflected from the Mohorovicic and other discontinuities were also noted in addition to the refracted waves, although it was only possible to distinguish them with any clarity in certain regions - mainly the northern and central parts of the Okhotsk Sea, where their amplitude is greater than that of the other wave-types. Analysis of the hodographs discloses the existence of three main wave-types defined by differences in the arrival and transit time of the waves, by the areas where they were recorded and by the presence or absence of the P^0 and P^* groups (Fig. 9). By plotting the values for the relationship of the mean velocity v to the depth h , three types of velocity curves corresponding to continental-, intermediate- and oceanic-type hodographs were also obtained. Continental-type hodographs are characteristic of large areas in the northern and central parts of the Okhotsk Sea and in the northern Kuriles, where work by P. S. Veytsman et al. (Ref. 11: Nekotoryye rezul'taty izucheniya stroyeniya zemnoy kory v oblasti



Card 7/11

22423

S/049/61/000/002/001/012
D242/D301

Deep seismic sounding...

Kuril'skoy ostrovnoy dugi i privileyushchikh uchastkov Tikhogo okeana podannym glubinnogo seysmicheskogo zondirovaniya (Some Results of the Study of Crustal Structure in the Kurile Island Arc and Adjoining Parts of the Pacific Ocean from the Data of Deep Seismic Sounding) Izv. AN SSSR, ser. geol., No. 1, 1961) has already indicated that the crust is of the continental type. In the continental-type hodographs the arrival times of the P₀, P* and P waves are at a maximum, the transit time of the P waves being 18 - 19 sec. There are two forms of hodograph; one represents a three-layer crust (sediments - 'granite' - 'basalt') for the region near Kamchatka and Sakhalin, while the other corresponds to a granite crust (with local basalt layers) in the north of the Okhotsk Sea. According to the velocity-depth curves the continental-type crust, whose thickness throughout the study area may vary from 20 to 30 km, includes thick or thin sedimentary layers. Oceanic-type hodographs cover areas approximately outlined by the 5 km isobath. The arrival time of the P* and P waves

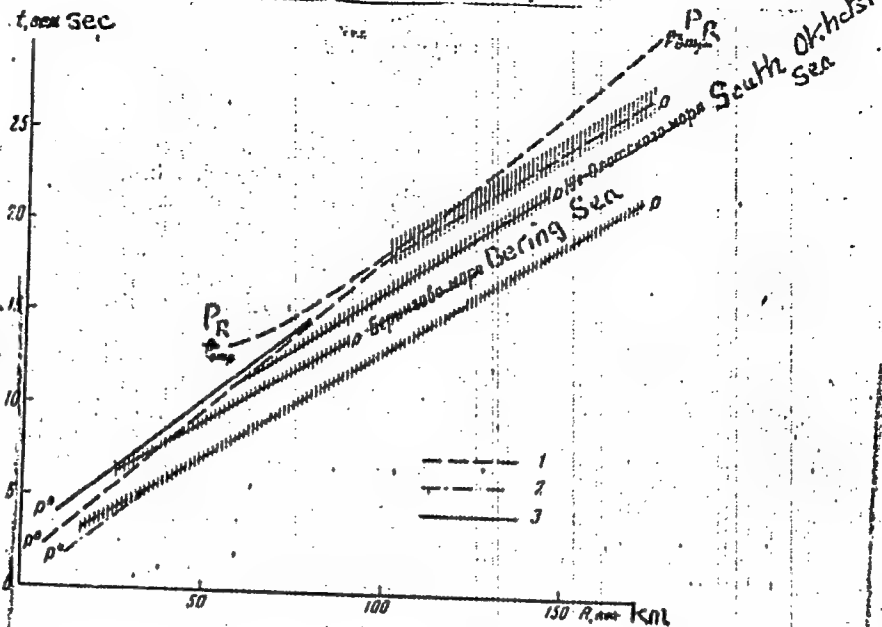
Card 8/11

Deep seismic sounding...

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D242/D301

Fig. 9.
Principal
hodograph
types.
1-continental
2-oceanic
3-intermediate
striations
denote areas
where there
are different
types of hodo-
graph waves;
Type 3 charac-
terizes hodo-
graphs for the
Bering and
Okhotsk Seas

Card 9/11



22423

S/049/61/000/002/001/012
D242/D301

Deep seismic sounding...

is at a minimum and the transit time for the latter waves is ≤ 14 sec. The presence of a thin basalt crust with a thickness of about 5 - 12 km may be inferred from the observational data. The intermediate-type hodographs are representative of the southern part of the Okhotsk Sea and the neighborhood of the Komandorskiye Islands. They are distinguished by the existence of P^* and P waves and by the large area in which waves of the first type were recorded; the transit time of the P waves is 15 - 17 sec. The velocity-depth curves resemble those for the continental-type crust in abyssal parts of the Okhotsk Sea, where the sediment thickness appears to be considerable, and those for the oceanic-type crust in the Bering Sea. The authors conclude by stating that a composite interpretation of the data of deep seismic sounding and of gravimetric, aeromagnetic and geologic observations in this region will be made subsequently which may possibly expose the patterns of development of crustal structure and also clarify the conditions and sequence of transition from one type

Card 10/11

22423

S/049/61/000/002/001/012
D242/D301

Deep seismic sounding...

of crustal structure to another. In addition, they emphasize the desirability of comparing their data with those from other global zones. There are 13 figures and 12 references: 10 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: R. W. Reitt - Seismic-refraction studies of the Pacific Ocean Basin, p. 1. Crustal thickness of the central equatorial Pacific, Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer., 67, No. 12, 1956; M. Talwani, G. H. Sutton and J. L. Worzel - A crustal section across the Puerto Rico Trench, J. Geophys. Res., 64, No. 10, 1959.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, institut fiziki zemli (Institute of Physics of the Earth, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 24, 1960

Card. 11/11

ZVEREV, S.M., red.; MIKHOTA, G.G., red.; POMERANTSEVA, I.V., red.;
MARGOT'YEVA, M.V., red.; Primali uchastiye: YEPINAT'YEVA,
A.M., red.; BERSON, I.S., red.; PARKHOMENKO, I.S., red.;
REYCHERT, L.A., ved. red.; YASHCHURZHINSKAYA, A.B., tekhn. red.

[Deep seismic sounding of the earth's crust in the U.S.S.R.;
collection of reports] Glubinnoe seismicheskoe zondirovanie zem-
noi kory v SSSR; sbornik dokladov. Leningrad, Gostoptekhnizdat,
1962. 494 p. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Soveshchaniye po glubinnomu seysmicheskomu zondirovaniyu zem-
noy kory. 1st, Moscow, 1960. 2. Institut fiziki Zemli Akademii
nauk SSSR (for Yepinat'yeva, Berzon, Parkhomenko).
(Earth—Surface) (Seismology)

ZVEREV, S.N.

Frequency characteristics of explosions during deep seismic
sounding in a deep sea. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.3:359-367
Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. AN SSSR, Institut fiziki Zemli.
(Seismic prospecting)

ZVEREV, Sergey Mitrofanovich; TATARINOVA, Ye.I., red.

[Seismic investigations in the sea] Seismicheskie issle-
dovaniia na more. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1964.
186 p. (MIRA 18:1)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710008-2
CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710008-2"

GAYNANOV, A.G.; TULINA, Yu.V.; KOSMINSKAYA, I.F.; ZVEREV, S.M.; VEYTSMAN,
P.S.; SOLOV'YEV, O.N.

Complex interpretation of the materials on geophysical
observations in the Sea of Okhotsk and Kurilo-Kamchatka zone
of the Pacific Ocean. Seism. issl. no.6:60-65 '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

L 13840-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h) GW

ACC NR: ARG000816

SOURCE CODE: UR/0161/65/000/009/G022/G023

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 9G188

AUTHOR: Zverev, S. M.; Mironova, V. I.

TITLE: Some results of deep seismic sounding recordings by regional seismic stations on the Black Sea

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Vopr. metodiki glubin. seysmich. zondirovaniya. M., Nauka, 1965, 84-96

TOPIC TAGS: seismic prospecting, seismic wave, seismology

TRANSLATION: The authors analyze data for explosions recorded on deep seismic sounding profiles of the Black Sea area by regional seismic stations at Valta and Alushta. It is shown that equipment with an amplification of 30,000 comes close to deep seismic sounding equipment with respect to effective sensitivity and recording range, although the time service accuracy is rather low as is the scanning speed of the paper in seismologic stations. Three-component stations showed that waves generated by explosions during deep seismic sounding at sea have predominant vertical

Card 1/2

UDC: 550.340.17

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ACC NR: AR6000816

components only in the region of first arrivals. Constant amplification in the seismologic channels was useful for plotting the average dynamic wave characteristics. Intense waves were recorded which showed several features similar to surface waves. It is possible that these are "associated" waves generated in shelf deposits by acoustic waves when they approach the deep side of an underwater ravine. It is pointed out that there is a relationship between the increased attenuation of waves passing through the epicentral zone and an increased number of epicenters. It is shown that it would be advantageous to combine various modifications of seismic methods in studying the crustal structure.

SUB CODE: 08

OC
Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6010298

SOURCE CODE: UR/3195/65/000/006/0060/0065

AUTHOR: Gaynanov, A. G.; Tulina, Yu. V.; Kosminskaya, I. P.; Zverev, S. M.
Veytsman, P. S.; Solov'yev, O. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Comprehensive interpretation of data from geophysical observations in the Sea of Okhotsk and the Kurile-Kamchatka zone of the Pacific Ocean

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhdunarodstvennyy geofizicheskiy komitet. Seismicheskiye issledovaniya, no. 6, 1965, 60-65

TOPIC TAGS: seismology, gravimetry, geomagnetism, deep seismic sounding, geophysical anomaly, transition zone

ABSTRACT: Data on the earth's crust acquired during the IGY from geological and geophysical studies (by magnetic, gravimetric, and seismic methods) in the transitional zone between Asia and the Pacific Ocean were used to investigate two problems: 1) qualitative comparison of special features of anomalous gravitational and magnetic fields with structures of the earth's crust determined by seismic data (deep seismic sounding); and 2) some results from a quantitative comparison of gravitational and magnetic anomalies with deep seismic-sounding data. A map of magnetic anomalies shows moderate isometric anomalies in the Sea of Okhotsk and pronounced anomalies in narrow belts in the Sea of Okhotsk, along the Kurile-Kamchatka ridge and adjacent

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6010298

parts of the Pacific, and near the Komandorskiye Islands. The sources of magnetic anomalies in the North Okhotsk and Sakhalin depressions seem to be confined to the uppermost or lowermost portions of the "granitic" layer and the upper part of the "basaltic" layer. In areas in the Pacific off the Kurile Islands, the anomalies are in the uppermost part of the mantle, and east of the deep offshore trench, they are in the upper mantle and the "basaltic" layer. It can be assumed that these magnetic anomalies are caused by processes associated with the formation of discontinuities and lava intrusions from the upper mantle onto the ocean floor. Comparisons of the anomalous gravitational field with deep seismic-sounding data showed that the principal features of the field coincide with the structures in the crust indicated by the sounding data thus making it possible to identify regions of anomalous density. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

[EO]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 4221

Card

2/2

SOURCE CODE: UR/0387/66/000/009/0012/0022

AUTHOR: Zverev, S. M.; Galkin, I. N.

ORG: Institute of Physics of the Earth, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut fiziki Zemli, Akademiya nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Methods of observation and possibilities of increasing the recording range in deep seismic sounding at sea ✓

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya, Fizika Zemli, no. 9, 1966, 12-22

TOPIC TAGS: deep seismic sounding, seismic measurement, marine seismic measurement, oceanographic seismic measurement, seismic noise background, *MICROSEISM*, *SEISMOGRAPHY*, *UNDERWATER SOUND EQUIPMENT*, *OCEAN ACOUSTICS*

ABSTRACT: The state-of-the-art of regional microseismic investigations on land and at sea in the USSR and in non-Soviet countries, primarily the USA, is outlined. On the basis of data obtained in 1963—1964 by the Pacific Ocean Deep Seismic Scunding Expedition of the Institute of Physics of the Earth of the Academy of Sciences USSR, the problem of improving the recording range, instrument parameters, and techniques of seismic measurements at sea is examined. Comparison of the absolute values of signals recorded during deep seismic sounding with the microseism background levels at sea shows that during observations at a specific water layer or with the hydrophone on the bottom, the level of regional background noise sets certain limits on the effective sensitivity of this method. The level of regional microseisms is found to

Card 1/2

UDC: 550.834

ACC NR: AP6032417

be lower on land than at sea. This is in agreement with the high effective sensitivity and recording range observed during coastal observations of marine detonations. The level and spectral composition of regional interference permit improved parameters of apparatus used in deep seismic-sounding operations at sea, especially in establishing the necessary sensitivity — minimal signal that can be reliably recorded (0.1 dyne/cm² in the 2—12 cps band)—and the necessary cut-off characteristics from the low frequency side, beginning at 2—3 cps. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [DM]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 14Jun65/ ORIG REF: 016/ OTH REF: 023/ ATD PRESS: 5093

msl
Card 2/2

AT 6028734

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/3152/66/000/010/0041/0047

AUTHOR: Galkin, I. N. ; Zverev, S. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Hydrophones for deep-sea seismic sounding

SOURCE: Razvedochnaya geofizika, no. 10, 1966, 41-47

TOPIC TAGS: seismologic instrument, ocean acoustics, seismic wave

ABSTRACT: A novel light-weight piezoelectric hydrophone is described which will record elastic waves over a wide dynamic and frequency range. It was developed at the Institute of Physics of the Earth, AN SSSR (Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR). The device makes it possible to record simultaneously, without distortion, waves originating from deep-lying interfaces in the earth's crust and sound waves propagating in the water. The sensors are cylindrical radially polarized piezoceramics (either barium titanate or lead zirconate titanate), characterized by high mechanical strength, thermal stability, and resistance to moisture. A low-voltage version of a preamplifier, designed to increase the signal level at the point of reception and to match the high-resistance piezoelement with the recording circuits, is diagrammed

ACC NR: AT6028734

and discussed. The hydrophone weighs 0.4 kg, and its parameters are: sensitivity, 35 — 50, $\mu\text{v}/\text{dyne}/\text{cm}^2$; transmission band from 1 cps to 1 kc; a minimum value of 0.2 dyne/cm^2 of signals detectable against a noise background; a maximum undistorted signal of $\sim 200 \times 10$ dyne/cm^2 ; and a dynamic range of the order of 120 db. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006

kh

Card 2/2

[Problems of the methodology of deep seismic sounding]
Voprosy metodiki glubinnogo seismicheskogo zondirovaniia.
Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 173 p. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki Zemli.

ZVEREV, S. M.

L 31816-65 EWT(1)/EWA(h) Feb GW

AM4045250

BOOK EXPLOITATION

3/

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki zemli im. O. Yu. Shmidta

Structure of the earth's crust in the zone of transition from the continent of Asia to the Pacific Ocean (Stroyeniye zemnoy kory v oblasti perokhoda ot Aziatskogo kontinenta k Tikhomu Okeanu) Moscow, Izd-vo "Nauka", 1964. 307 p. illus., biblio., foldin charts (in portfolio). Errata slip inserted. 1200 copies printed. Responsible editors: Ye. I. Gal'perin, I. P. Kosminskaya; Editor of the publishing house: S. I. Masarskiy; Technical editors: Ye V. Makuni, S. G. Tikhonirova

TOPIC TAGS: area seismic sounding, earth crust, geophysics, international geophysical year, ocean, seismic wave

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This monograph is devoted to studies by the method of deep seismic sounding (GSS) in the zone of transition from the Asiatic continent to the Pacific Ocean (Kamchatka, the Kurile peninsula, Bering Sea, etc.) during the International Geophysical Year (IGY). The material is presented as a collection of individual chapters, although all are devoted to a single problem and are

Card 1/13

25
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essentially parts of one book. The authors express their gratitude to Professor V. V. Fedynskiy, Chairman of the working subgroup of the Sovetskiy Natsional'nyy Komitet, initiator and organizer of complex geophysical research, and also to Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR V. V. Belousov. The concluding chapter was prepared by A. G. Aver'yanov, P. S. Vaynsman, Ye. I. Gal'perin, S. M. Zverev, and I. P. Kosinskaya.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

- Introduction (G. A. Gamburtsov) - - 3
Ch. 1. Brief information concerning the research methodology and apparatus (Ye. I. Gal'perin) - - 7
Ch. 2. Dividing the region for investigation into zones according to types of seismic material (I. P. Kosinskaya) - - 12
Ch. 3. Special kinematic characteristics of multiple waves connected with deep discontinuities (Ye. I. Gal'perin) - - 21
Ch. 4. Dynamic characteristics of deep waves for certain models of the earth's crust (A. G. Aver'yanov, I. P. Kosinskaya, G. A. Yaroshkevskaya) - - 39

Card 2/43

I. 31816-65
AM4045250

- 6
- Ch. 5. Results of studying a sedimentary stratum in the Sea of Okhotsk and the Kurile-Kamchatka Zone of the Pacific Ocean (S. M. Zverev) - - 90
 - Ch. 6. The Magadan-Kolyma continental contour (N. I. Davidova, Ya. B. Shvarts) - - 117
 - Ch. 7. The northern and central parts of the Sea of Okhotsk (Sections 9-M - 14-M) (I. P. Kosminskaya, R. M. Krakshina, I. N. Pavlova) - - 128
 - Ch. 8. The southern part of the Sea of Okhotsk (I. N. Pavlova) - - 180
 - Ch. 9. The southern and central parts of the Pre-Kurile Zone in the Pacific Ocean (Yu. V. Tulina, V. I. Mironova) - - 199
 - Ch. 10. The northeastern part of the Kurile-Kamchatka Zone of the Pacific Ocean (P. S. Veytsman) - - 229
 - Ch. 11. Pre-Komandor sections of the Bering Sea and the Pacific Ocean (I. P. Kosminskaya) - - 264
 - Ch. 12. General features of the structure of the earth's crust in the transition zone (I. P. Kosminskaya, S. M. Zverev, P. S. Veytsman, Yu. V. Tulina) - - 274
 - Conclusions - - 294
 - Initial treatment of seismographs (V. I. Mironova) (Appendix) - - 299
 - Literature - - 302

Card 3/43

BOKUN, R.A.; CHEKUNOV, A.V.; ZVEREV, S.M.; MIRONOVA, V.I.;

Recent data on the crustal structure of the Black Sea trough,
south of the Crimea. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 3:561-564 '64.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Predstavleno akademikom D.I. Shcherbakovym.

KRASHINA, R.M.; ZVEREV, S.M.; VEYTSMAN, P.S.; TULINA, Yu.V.;

Basic features of the structure of the earth's crust under the
Sea of Okhotsk and the Kurile-Kamchatka zone of the Pacific Ocean,
based on deep seismic sounding data; results of the IGY. Izv. AN
SSSR. Ser.geofiz. no.1:20-41 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.
(Soviet Far East—Submarine geology) (Seismology)

DOROSHENKO, V. F.; ZVEREV, S. M.; VINOGRADOV, S. A., master

Adjustment of the transition relay of the TEM1 diesel loco-
motive. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 6 no.9:14-16 S '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Starshiy proyemshchik Glavnogo upravleniya lokomotivnogo
khozyaystva Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya depo Zima,
Vostochno-Sibirskoy dorogi (for Doroshenko). 2. Teplovozoremontnyy
tsakh depo Moskva-Sortirovochnaya-Ryazanskaya (for Vinogradov).

(Diesel locomotives—Testing)
(Electric relays)

SOLOLOVA, N.Y.; KALININA, T.G.; BORISOVA, G.V.; ZVEREV, S.M.;
MALYSHEVA, N.M.

Neoplastic diseases according to autopsy data in Tomsk for the
past 20 years (1938-1956). Vop.onk. 7 no.3:80-83 '61.

(TOMSK--TUMORS)

(MIRA 14:5)

AM5013196

BOOK EXPLOITATION

UR/
550.034 (26)

Zverev, Sergey Mirofanovich

Marine seismic investigations (Seismicheskiye issledovaniya na more)
[Moscow] Izd-vo Mosk. univ. 1964. 186 p. illus., biblio. Errata
slip inserted. 1,200 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: marine seismology, seismic sea wave, marine geophysical
method, marine seismological instrument

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: Experience has shown that the conditions of
seismic-wave generation and propagation at sea have a number of
specific characteristics, which make for considerably different
conditions than those of seismic prospecting on land. Therefore,
new multipurpose instrumentation and techniques had to be worked
out specifically for marine seismic observations. The increase in
the scope of marine seismic research required training additional
specialists in this field, and, consequently, publication of new
manuals in the field of marine geophysics, such as the present
book. The book can be divided into five sections: 1) recording

Card 1/4

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of seismic waves at sea; 2) conditions of seismic-wave generation; 3) elastic waves in a water layer; 4) interferences in seismic exploration at sea; 5) instruments, methods, and some results of marine seismic research. The book should be of interest not only to students, but also to specialists in geophysics and geologists involved in marine seismic research. There are 128 references, of which 83 are Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

Introduction -- 3

Ch. 1. Historical review of the development of marine seismic research -- 6

Ch. 2. Features of using pressure for the observation of seismic waves at sea -- 19

Ch. 3. Use of piezoelements in pressure receivers for marine seismology -- 38

Card 2/4

L 1591-66

AM5013196

- Ch. 4. Use of piezoelectric pressure receivers in seismic exploration at sea -- 68
- Ch. 5. Oscillation-generating conditions in marine seismic research -- 77
- Ch. 6. Some features of the propagation of elastic waves in the sea and the ocean -- 92
- Ch. 7. Some interferences in marine seismic prospecting -- 112
- Ch. 8. Instruments and methods of marine seismic research in the USSR -- 131
- Ch. 9. Some special ways of interpreting the data of seismic investigations at sea -- 147
- Ch. 10. Some results of marine seismic research in the USSR -- 167
- Ch. 11. Conclusions -- 177
- Ch. 12. Bibliography -- 179

Card 3/4

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OTHER: 052

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CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710008-2"

KOROL, S. N., doktor med. nauk, polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; SVIREV, S. P.,
mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby

Neurologic disorders in acute hypothermia. Voen.-med. zhur. no. 1:30-
34 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710008-2
CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710008-2"

Chases and hooks for holding type-setting forms. Poligr.proizv. no.7:16-17
Jl-Ag '53. (MIRA 6:9)
(Printing industry—Imposition, etc.)

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

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CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710008-2"

ZVEREV, V.A.; BONDARENKO, Z.B.

Casting of blast furnace coolers. Lit. prev. no. 11.41-42
N '64. (NERA 1848)